THE WEATHER — PARIS: Thursday, variable, showers. Temp. 6-11 (43-52). Friday, similar, possibly clearing. LONDON: Thursday, variable. Temp. 10-12 (50-54). Friday, similar. CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 2-8 (36-46). NEW YORK: Thursday, sunny. Temp. —5-1 (23-33).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	22 Drs.	Netherlands	1.75 Flor
Algeria	2.75 Din.	Iceland	150 I.Kr.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	India	Rs. 8	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Iran	70 Rials	Oman	0.425 Rials
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Israel	I.E14.00	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	250 Mils	Italy	500 Lire	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Jordan	0.300 Din	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kenya	Sh. 8.00	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	40 P.	Kuwait	0.300 Fils	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	22 P.	Lebanon	L.2.75	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Libya	L.Dm. 0.25	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Turkey	T.L. 15
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	20 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	20 D.

No. 29,821 * PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1978 Established 1887

Algeria's Boumedienne Dies; Bitat Named Interim Leader

ALGIERS, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Houari Boumedienne, who ruled Algeria for 13 of its 16 years of independence and made it a leading champion of the claims of Third World countries, died early this morning.

His age was uncertain — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

"The nation is in mourning," the 8 a.m. radio news said, giving Algerians the news of the death of their president.

He had been in a coma for almost six weeks. The brief radio announcement said that the one-time guerrilla commander died at 3:55 a.m. in Mustafa Hospital after a sudden deterioration of his condition.

"We are all Allah's and to him we return," the announcement concluded. It was followed by the singing of verses from the Koran.

Unprecedented Treatment

The taciturn, strong-willed leader, who named no successor, is believed to have died from a rare blood and bone marrow disease known as Waldenstrom's syndrome. About 50 doctors from 12 countries — including Dr. Jan Waldenstrom, the Swedish discoverer of the disease — had been flown here to treat Col. Boumedienne, in an international rescue effort without parallel.p The men who have been anonymously governing Algeria since Col. Boumedienne returned on Nov. 14, very ill, from a long medical visit to the Soviet Union, moved quickly today to assure Algerians and the outside world that no power vacuum had developed.

An extraordinary session of the National Popular Assembly was called. In keeping with the two-year-old constitution, speaker Rabah Bitat, 53, was proclaimed Algeria's interim president.

Bitat Assumes Interim

Mr. Bitat told deputies, ministers, senior military officers, officials of the ruling National Liberation Front and accredited diplomats that Algeria's "young institutions" were passing through a "hard and terrible time." But he expressed confidence that they would "not be affected by events or the death of men."

Mr. Bitat is the last of the so-called "historic nine" founders of the anti-French guerrilla movement who still holds a position of some consequence in the country. Article 117 of the constitution specifically bars him, as speaker of the assembly, from holding his interim presidency for more than 45 days.

"Upon assuming this high function," Mr. Bitat said, at times appearing to choke back tears, "I ask that you help me to accomplish this mission with dignity and integrity. We must demonstrate once again to the world the maturity of the Algerian people."

The interim president promised to defend Algeria's "irreversible socialist character, its national independence and its territorial integrity." He said that he would respect "the letter and spirit" of his oath.

From the constitutional moves initiated today, it appeared that the military and the eight-man Council of the Revolution, the remnant of the junta that came to power with Col. Boumedienne in a 1965 coup, had decided to follow the constitution and its stipulation that an extraordinary NLF congress nominate a successor to a deceased president. The nominee is then supposed to be popularly elected.

Solemn Procession

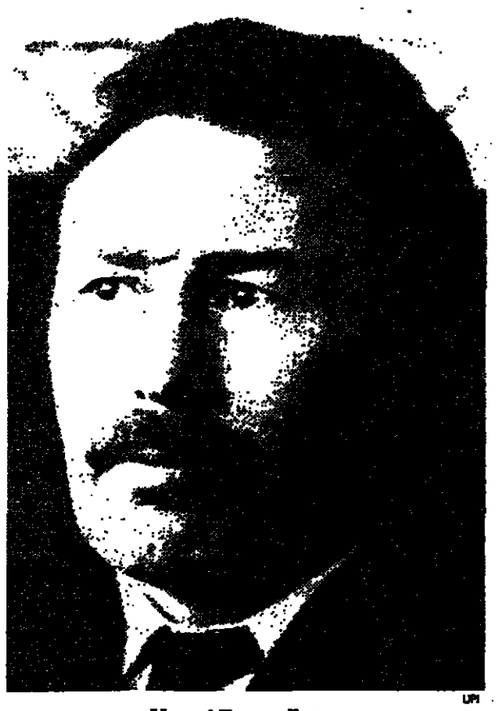
The manner in which the internally divided council will organize the congress remained uncertain. The details of preparing a state funeral on Friday — the late president is expected to be buried in Alia Cemetery near Abd-el-Kader, a 19th-century Algerian resistance hero — and the start of 45 days of mourning have momentarily eclipsed political speculation.

Before the special assembly session, cars carrying the council members, Cabinet ministers and close advisers of the president followed the van that transported his body from the walled Mustafa Hospital to the hillside Palace of the People, where his sealed, flower-covered bier lay in state tonight. A photograph of the late president led the solemn procession.

Along the route, ordinary Algerians at times broke through a security cordon to join the procession. Men shouted lamentations and women cried piercing ululations.

Elsewhere in the capital, groups of youths moved through the streets crying out a mixture of religious and political slogans: "Allah is great," "The people and the army are with you, Boumedienne," "There is no God but Allah, and Mohammed is his prophet," "Boumedienne lives," "Reaction is getting nothing," "Mobilization and vigilance against reaction."

The flow of people into the streets appeared completely spontaneous at times, although some of the shouted slogans were clearly in keeping with the theme of "revolutionary vigilance" that has been sounded by the state-run press, radio and television for several weeks. Around Algiers University, a large crowd of students, some of them with tears in their eyes, stopped traffic altogether.



UPI

Houari Boumedienne

● Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery. Obituary Page 2.

Fuel Rationing Imposed

Iran Troops Kill 4 In Funeral Parade

TEHRAN, Dec. 27 (AP) — Anti-government protesters, some of them armed, fought bloody street battles today with the troops in what the opposition called a "decisive" stage in Iran's violence. Meanwhile, an oil workers' strike cut production to near zero, and the government imposed fuel rationing.

In the bloodiest incident, troops opened fire on a funeral procession for an anti-shah professor, and hospital officials said that at least four of the thousands of marching mourners were killed.

Officials at Pahlavi Hospital said they had received 4 dead and 22 wounded from the attack on the procession. A spokesman for the National Front, the chief opposition group, said at least six had been killed, and a government spokesman denied that there were any deaths, although he said that several persons had been wounded.

Without hospital reports, casualty figures issued by the two sides have been difficult to verify independently.

The National Front spokesman said several persons were shot and killed in other clashes today between security forces and demonstrators in Tehran.

Iran Air Struck

The protests swirled as anti-shah technical workers struck the national airline, Iran Air, forcing it to cancel all 27 flights from Tehran. Anti-shah strikes also were drying up imports of consumer goods, and strikes that sent Iran's oil production plummeting to critical levels were behind the government-ordered fuel rationing.

Oil-industry sources said petroleum production today fell to 300,000 barrels — *about 5 percent* of normal output and about half of what Iran consumes domestically each day — and that all Iranian refineries had shut down. U.S. and other foreign experts have been trying to help the state oil company keep up production.

At one point, mobs of anti-shah demonstrators streamed toward the U.S. Embassy, but Iranian troops fired automatic weapons in the air *to chase them. The protesters* scattered but then regrouped and moved on to other areas.

"Today was a very decisive day," the National Front spokesman said. "We think it is going to continue to an extreme end."

Soldiers had allowed the funeral procession to take place on the condition that there be no anti-shah violence. Reporters who witnessed the march said that it began peacefully from Pahlavi Hospital but that when it reached the 24th of Esfand Square, about a quarter-mile away, the troops opened fire.

The university professor, who had been taking part in an anti-shah sit-in, was shot and killed yesterday, reportedly as he leaned from a window to shout support to protesters during a demonstration.

A National Front spokesman said he did not know why the soldiers fired on the funeral procession, but he said he believed that soldiers along the square may have mistakenly thought that troopers accompanying the marchers had deserted to the opposition. Reporters said some soldiers had escorted the marchers to insure that the procession was peaceful.

Squads of elite troopers were marching through Tehran's streets today, shoulder to shoulder, their faces covered by gas masks. Armored cars with 50-caliber machine guns mounted on the turrets maneuvered in the area of the square.

Heavy bursts of gunfire shook

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

In Campaign of Hit-and-Run Desert Attacks

Ogaden Guerrillas Claim To Hurt Ethiopian Forces

By John Darnton

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Nine months after Ethiopian and Cuban troops swept through the Ogaden to reclaim it from outgunned Somali soldiers, Somali-backed guerrillas are waging and intensifying a campaign of ambushes and hit-and-run attacks that has made that victory seem almost illusory.

The commanders of the two guerrillas groups in the Ogaden — the Western Somali Liberation Front and the Somali Abo Liberation Front — have claimed a string of small-scale, but nonetheless significant military successes.

The Western Front also has admitted for the first time that Somali regulars participated in the offensive in July of last year. And the leader of the Abo Front conceded that his organization receives weapons from the Mogadishu regime, which obtains them from friendly Arab countries.

The headquarters of both guerrilla organizations, which were practically deserted in the months following the defeat earlier this year, are once again teeming with young men who sit in the dusty courtyards, waiting to go to war.

The guerrilla leaders conceded that they do not hold a single major town in the disputed region of eastern Ethiopia. But they said that after the disastrous defeat in March their forces had regrouped, recruited new fighters and now are able to roam freely through much of the countryside.

"We have reorganized our people, politically and militarily, so that today there are thousands of our troops in the country, and the war is going on in every part of western Somalia," said Abdullahi Hassan Mohamud, the secretary general of the Western Front. The phrase "western Somalia," explicit in its territorial claim, is commonly used here instead of "the Ogaden".

The commander said that "large engagements" were avoided whenever possible but that when necessary the guerrillas mustered at battalion strength — between 400 and 600 fighters — for "battles that last for days."

Mohammed Ali Rube, the secretary general of the Abo Front, a related group that carries on the war in the three southern Ethiopian provinces of Sidamo, Bale and Arussi, said that his troops had free rein outside the major towns and garrisons.

"We are the ones controlling the area," he asserted. "The Ethiopians stick to their camps. We terrorize them in small groups and we control the roads, so they do their reinforcements by plane."

In general outline, the claims of the front leaders were substantiated by Western, Arab and African diplomats here. But most diplomats believe that the guerrilla movements often dramatize the scope of specific engagements and exaggerate the "body counts" of enemy killed — as they did through the eight-month war.

According to the best-informed neutral observers, the scale of hostilities in the Ogaden, the arid region peopled by Somali nomads conquered by Ethiopia in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is about what it was shortly before Somali regulars invaded in July of last year and pushed the conflict onto the international stage.

For the Ethiopians and their Soviet and Cuban allies, who switched their backing from Mogadishu to Addis Ababa during the war, this suggests the prospect of a long-drawn entanglement with hardened fighters who enjoy substantial pop*ular support. Cuba, which recently* helped Ethiopia roll back rebel advances in the northern province of Eritrea is caught in a similar situation in Angola where it has been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

$1.2 Million Stolen In Switzerland Raid

GENEVA, Dec. 27 (AP) — Four bandits escaped with about 2 million Swiss francs ($1.2 million) after a holdup near a suburban shopping center this morning.

Police said that the bandits attacked three guards and two employees of the Balexert branch of Swiss Credit Bank as they were about to carry the money into an armored vehicle outside the shopping center.

Set Up Overnight on Arab Land

Israeli Army Dismantles 2 Illegal Jewish Outposts

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — The Israeli Army moved swiftly today to dismantle two illegal Jewish settlements set up stealthily during the night on Arab land overlooking Jerusalem.

In a Tel Aviv speech, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said the Israeli government plans to establish 20 Jewish settlements within the next four years in the uninhabited Jordan Rift valley.

The settlement attempt, carried out by the extremist Gush Emunim nationalist movement, was regarded as a test of the intentions of Prime Minister Menachem Begin at a time when delicate efforts are being made to revive the search for a Middle East peace accord.

The settlers clambered in darkness and pouring rain up the slopes of Nebi Samuel and Tel Hadasha, two hilltops just north of Jerusalem. They set up tents, with a corrugated-iron kitchen on each site, dragged up some camp beds and proclaimed themselves founders of two new Israeli outposts.

The Israeli area commander, Brig. Gen. Benjamin Ben-Eliezer, appealed to the 75 families, most of them new Russian immigrants, to leave the sites voluntarily. When they refused, he sent up two busloads of soldiers to bring them back down.

The settlers did not resist with force, but some lay down on the site and had to be carried down the hill.

Nationalist groups have strenously urged the government to resume Jewish settlement in the Jordan West Bank and Gaza now that the three-month freeze period agreed upon at Camp David has expired. The Gush Emunim movement, which is fired by a religious zeal to establish a Jewish presence in all parts of what it regards as the biblical promised land, accused the government of lacking real enthusiasm for settlement.

"Each day for the 18 months since the Begin government came to power we have been hearing promises," said Gush Emunim official Yosef Arzieli. "But it is all talk and nothing is being done. We plan to put Begin to the test."

The Gush Emunim leadership announced plans to make more settlement attempts this week, climaxing with a large-scale effort Sunday atop the mountain overlooking Nablus, biggest Arab town in the area.

Brussels Meeting 'Useful'

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat said today that the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting in Brussels was "very useful" and could lead to a revival of the stalled treaty negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

Mr. Sadat spoke to reporters after meeting with about 300 members of parliament who belong to the ruling National Democratic Party.

In Washington, U.S. sources said Egypt and Israel will decide within a week when and where they will resume cabinet-level talks. Administration officials said yesterday that both sides have agreed to resume the deadlocked talks, with the United States as mediator.

U.S. officials said Israel, despite accusing the United States publicly of favoring Egypt, agreed to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance staying on to mediate the next round of talks.

Kim Dae Jung Freed

Seoul Dissident Resumes Opposition After Release

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Dec. 27 (WP) — Kim Dae Jung, South Korea's principal opposition leader, was released from confinement today and promptly resumed criticism of the government that jailed him for dissent 2½ years ago.

Mr. Kim called the government a "dictatorial system," asked for the end of President Park Chung Hee's emergency rule, and said that he would continue his criticism even if it meant returning to prison.

In an interview seven hours after his release, Mr. Kim said that he was unsure how much freedom the government would allow him. "But, anyhow, it is clear that I will devote myself to the people and to the restoring of democracy in this country at all costs," he said. "That is my duty for my people."

He called on the government to lift the state of emergency that bans criticism — it was under this emergency decree that he was arrested in 1976 — and urged release of all other political prisoners. His "final goal," he said, was to "restore democracy."

'I Am Ready'

His comments, in a written statement and in the interview, amounted to a new test of the Park government, which in the past has arrested people for less direct criticism. He said he is aware that he could be returned to confinement for making the criticisms. "I know that I will be jailed and I am ready," he said.

While Mr. Kim relaxed with his friends, his old rival, President Park, was delivering his inaugural address in a downtown auditorium. Mr. Park did not mention the amnesty which freed Mr. Kim, but he promised to work for a political system that would uphold "disciplined liberties." He pledged greater efforts to build democratic institutions "through which individual citizens will participate with creativity and devotion in the development of the nation."

Mr. Kim, 53, was released in the early morning hours while the streets of Seoul were almost empty because of a curfew that begins at midnight. His release was part of a broad amnesty announced last week to coincide with Mr. Park's inauguration today for a new six-year term. The amnesty decree suspended jail terms for 106 political prisoners, about half of whom are students arrested in demonstations.

Relaxing at home with relatives, friends and political associates, Mr. Kim said that he gained weight during his confinement. He said that he feels "fairly well," despite pains in his joints. He suffers from an ailment similar to arthritis and moves with difficiulty. For the last year, he had been confined to a heavily guarded room in Seoul National University Hospital.

He and 17 others were arrested in March, 1976, for a manifesto calling for restoration of democracy. All the others were released before him.

In the 1971 election, Mr. Kim ran strongly aginst Mr. Park, winning more than 45 percent of the vote as candidate of the New Democratic Party. He became a principal spokesman for religious and political dissident during the first severe government crackdowns.

In 1973, he was abducted from a Tokyo hotel by persons still unidentified, and forcibly returned to Seoul, where he was placed under

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

United Press International

The fabled Angkor Wat complex, visited yesterday by foreign journalists. Cambodian Authorities say that only some napalm burns and a stray artillery shell damaged the walkway and a tower of the temple during the war. See Story Page 2.

Cambodia Fears Vietnam Seeks to 'Swallow' It

The 2 Say They Were Wary Allies During U.S. War in Indochina

(This is the second article of a series by Elizabeth Becker, the Washington Post correspondent in Phnom Penh from 1973 to 1974. She recently became one of two U.S. journalists allowed to revisit that country for the first time since the Communist victory in 1975.)

By Elizabeth Becker

KOMPONG CHAM, Cambodia (WP) — As our strange convoy, a white Mercedes sedan sandwiched between two jeep-loads of soldiers, bumped along Route 7 headed for the Vietnamese border, I remembered what I had been told before leaving Washington.

U.S. analysts attempting to figure out what was really happening in the current war between Vietnam and Cambodia had suggested that I ask Cambodian officials to take me to Krek, Snoul or Mimot — three towns near the Vietnamese border.

"They won't take you there," an official had asserted. "The whole area is in the hands of the Vietnamese."

While the analysts may be correct that some border areas of Cambodia are under Vietnamese control, I can report conclusively that Krek was not in Vietnamese hands at the time of our visit.

My request that we be permitted to visit the two other border towns was declined on grounds that the road was within range of Vietnamese artillery and the trip was thus "too dangerous."

Harvesting Rice

But here we were on a bright December morning on our way from Kompong Cham, an old provincial city on the Mekong River, to Krek. As we drove past farmers harvesting in fields of ripening rice, the only guns to be seen were the automatic weapons of our escort.

I told Pin, the Cambodian army commander who was our guide that morning, how Western experts felt that Vietnamese forces were in control of much of this area.

"I know what they think," he said with a smile. "A friend told me he heard over the radio that the Vietnamese hold positions in Kompong Cham City."

When we arrived at the village of Suong, our convoy stopped at an official government house where the three of us — British scholar Malcolm Caldwell, Richard Dudman of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and I — were given a military briefing.

[Mr. Caldwell was later assassinated in Phnom Penh.]

Pin laid out a map of the region on the table and told us that Vietnamese forces had overrun a large part of this area a year ago. "The Vietnamese killed 200 or 300 and kidnapped 300 or 400," Pin said.

Cambodian forces drove the Vietnamese troops back following that offensive, he said, and beat back a second Vietnamese attack during the summer.

Now, Pin said, the Vietnamese were trying again. He claimed that this time Vietnamese planes had bombed three border villages. But the ground fighting this time was lighter, he said.

"They launch an attack, we concentrate on their flanks, kill a few of them, and they go back."

Following the briefing, we resumed the journey to Krek. As we neared the border town, I could hear for the first time the thump of artillery and the sound of a jet flying overhead.

"Enemy," Pin said.

We got out of the car in Krek, and soldiers fanned out in all directions to provide protection. There was no sign of the three Vietnamese Army divisions Pin said were massed across the border, just over a mile away.

Artillery Puffs

The only indication that the Vietnamese Army might be near was an occasional puff of smoke in a distant field, which Pin claimed was caused by incoming Vietnamese artillery shells.

Our visit to Krek — the closest I got to the front during my two-week journey — illustrates the difficulty the world has had in following this strange war between two former allies.

Western military analysts have found it almost impossible to evaluate the conflicting claims of invasion and counterinvasion emanating from Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Unlike during the U.S. war in Indochina, there are no Western reporters keeping track of the ebb and flow of this war from either side of the border.

We were, in fact, the first non-Communist Western reporters allowed in Cambodia — Democratic Kampuchea, as it is now formally known — since the out-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Talks to Start Today

Taiwan Protesters Mob Arriving U.S. Delegation

TAIPEI, Dec. 27 (AP) — At least 10,000 protesters flinging eggs and mud and shouting "Carter is a cheat!" greeted a U.S. delegation today as it arrived to begin talks with Taiwan officials aimed at making the separation of the two nations amicable.

Vice Foreign Minister Frederick Chien sounded a stern note in a welcoming speech for the diplomatic-military delegation at the airport, telling the Americans that the economic and cultural ties the Carter administration wants to retain with Taiwan can be continued only on a government-to-government basis.

Mr. Chien said the U.S. recognition of Peking had "seriously impaired the peace and security of the Asian-Pacific region" and caused "disastrous damage." The United States will end the U.S.-Taiwan mutual defense treaty at the end of next year.

As the delegation and Nationalist officials left the airport, accompanied by newsmen, demonstrators waved the Nationalist flag of Taiwan and hinged at their automobiles, beating on the sides, throwing eggs and mud and striking the cars with flagpoles.

Decision Denounced

Signs denounced the U.S. president. "Mr. Carter, you may sell out human rights, freedom and democracy, but the ROC [Republic of China] will never be sold," one said.

The police were able to hold back many in the angry crowd. There were no reports of injuries.

A girl said: "We just want to let America know we are not a voiceless people. We'll have a second chance to show them when they leave here."

Another crowd of 1,000 to 2,000 demonstrators gathered in front of Taipei's Grand Hotel, where the U.S. delegation was to stay overnight before starting talks tomorrow.

The White House has said the task of the U.S. delegation, headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, will be to express hopes that cultural, trade and other economic ties with Taiwan will be expanded despite the end of formal relations New Year's Day. The U.S. group was expected to face sharp questioning from the Nationalist Chinese.

Officials in Washington said the Taiwanese will be assured that the United States still is interested in a peaceful settlement of the island's differences with the mainland government.

Washington Protest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP) — The State Department filed a strong protest today with the Taiwanese government over the hostile mob that greeted the U.S. delegation in Taipei.

Gift of Embassy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (UPI) — To prevent its embassy from falling into Peking's hands, Taiwan has quietly taken legal steps to give the property to a friendly corporation.

The District of Columbia Recorder of Deeds said today Taiwan filed documents Friday turning over its embassy, chancery and a mission building to the Friends of Free China, a nonprofit corporation.

Diplomatic sources said, however, that there still was a possibility the property, worth about $2.7 million, might be claimed by Peking.

His Tough Nationalism Was Popular

Boumedienne Ruled in Mystery

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria, the puritanical soldier who sought prosperity and renewal for his people through socialism and Islam, died today shrouded in the air of mystery that cloaked much of his life.

Not even his age was publicly known — the year of his birth has been reported variously as 1925, 1927, 1930, 1932 and 1934. According to an account based on an interview with his father, he was 46.

For Algeria, his death means the loss of a leader who retained the esteem and respect of his countrymen through 13 years of rule. He brought a measure of order and progress out of the chaos that followed a cruel war of independence. Although the economy has slowed and unemployment and inflation are high, the country has enjoyed growth rates as high as 11 percent in some recent years.

The price of stability has been sharp curbs on the political process, and it may be some time before a successor emerges.

In his dealings both at home and abroad, Col. Boumedienne was a pragmatist as well as an ideologue. He maintained that Algeria must be Arab and Moslem "whatever the price, because for us it is a question of life and death." Yet France, the former colonial ruler, remains Algeria's main trading partner.

Col. Boumedienne broke diplomatic ties with the United States after the 1967 war in the Middle East, and they were not restored until 1974. By that time the United States had become a major buyer of Algerian natural gas. Col. Boumedienne had meanwhile received industrial goods and technical aid from the Soviet Union and Soviet-bloc countries, while buying similar assistance in the West. He once commissioned the World Bank and the Soviet planning agency, Gosplan, to carry out simultaneous economic surveys in Algeria.

His concepts of economics and religion overlapped. The words "socialism" and "Islam" were almost synonymous to him. "Islam is not only a spiritual path but a social and political program," he said. "It represents the very foundation of Algerian society. It exceeds all other religions in equality and in its struggle for the liberty of man."

Col. Boumedienne first came to power, although not to wide public attention, in the war of independence against France. For the last two years of the conflict, which lasted from 1954 to 1962, he was chief of staff of the army of the National Liberation Front with the rank of colonel, the highest in the service. The army remained a pillar of his power.

While all leading Algerian political figures began as members of independence movement, Boumedienne differed from in one profound respect: He Algerian and an Arab in ing, education and cultu as a an Algerian brought Ben Frenchman. Where the war Bella, the popular he ent, was and Algeria's first in Arabic, fluent in French b ought and Mr. Boumedien was less at spoke in Arabi his gave him a home in Fren non people that tie with the ark of his power. was another ia obtained independence s of falling apart.

When 1962, the NLF began to show

Elec s in September, 1962, ende factionalism for the time Mr. Ben Bella's group won bei cent of the vote and he be- 90 premier. Col. Boumedienne c named minister of defense. In ay, 1963, he was named first vice premier. In September, 1963 Ben Bella was elected to a fi term as president.

Collaboration betw Boumedienne and Mr. en lasted less than two ye the Bella wished to su Col. army to civilian my to Boumedienne wan govern- play an equal p nched his ment. Mr. Ben me a leader own campaign Afro-Asian of revolution nne was con- bloc. Col. B orsening situ- cerned abo tion at ho , Mr. Ben Bella

In M e resignation of Ab- tried to ika, a close colleague delaz medienne, as foreign of e following month, as min as preparing to host an A sian conference, Col. dienne learned that Mr. Ben was trying to dump him as

He was quick to respond. With the backing of the army, he seized the presidency by overthrowing Mr. Ben Bella in a bloodless coup on June 19, 1965. On July 5, he formally assumed the presidency of the ruling Council of the Revolution.

Col. Boumedienne's ascendancy was due more to his skill as an organizer — and to bickering among other leaders of the NLF — than to his important but largely unpublicized role in the revolution. So far is he from the charismatic mold of leadership that he has been called "the sphinx of Algiers."

Arabic Education

He was born in Clauzel, a village near Guelma in eastern Algeria. The date was Aug. 23, 1932, according to an interview that his father, a small wheat farmer, gave in 1965, and his name was Mohammed Ben Brahim Boukharouba. The young Mohammed was said to be one of seven children.

At age 6, he was sent to a Koranic school in Guelma and remained there until he was 14, studying Arabic and religion. He later attended one of the few Arabic secondary schools in the country at that time, located in Constantine, and there he did all of his studying in Arabic.

In 1952, according to several reports, he left the country to avoid being drafted into the French Army for service in the war in Indochina, and went instead to Cairo. There he enrolled in Al-Azhar University, Islam's great seat of learning.

He was in Cairo when Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and other army officers overthrew King Farouk and started the Egyptian revolution. It was in Cairo that he first met Mr. Ben Bella and several other future leaders of the Algerian independence movement. And it was in Egypt, at a camp at Helwan, that the future chief of staff of the army of the NLF got his first military training.

By 1957 he had taken the name of Houari Boumedienne as a *nom de guerre* and assumed command of the military effort against the French in western Algeria. A year later, he took over Algerian training bases in Morocco. In 1960, he was named chief of staff of the army with headquarters in Tunisia. Although he was out of the combat zone, he directed operations throughout Algeria and at the same time built up the training and efficiency of the army.

His methods were uncompromising. In 1959 he executed three colonels, four majors and a captain suspected of collaborating with the French.

He was a chain-smoker and drank large quantities of coffee. For years there were rumors that he had been married and divorced, but colleagues said that "his only wife has been the army." He enjoyed chess.

New Industrial Society

When he took power from the erratic Mr. Ben Bella, he continued to live for some time in a simply furnished room in an army barracks. It was reported later that he married an Algerian lawyer named Anissa in 1973.

His first task on assuming the presidency was to try to bring some order to the economy and administration. His aim was to transform an agrarian society into an industrial one. The plan was to use Algeria's oil and natural gas reserves as a basis for industry that would provide work for the vast population of unemployed. As industry grew, investments would be made to irrigate the arid countryside.

When oil prices increased fourfold in 1973, many Algerians wondered why they were still expected to live in austerity. The younger generation, with no memories of the war — estimates of the number of Algerians killed range from 250,000 to more than 1 million — were particularly impatient.

Surge of Criticism

Just how impatient became clear in 1976 when Col. Boumedienne lifted strictures on political debate for the first time. The purpose was to give the people an opportunity to comment on a charter that would form the basis of a new Socialist constitution in which the NLF would be the only legal party.

The charter was ratified in a national referendum. A new constitution was approved and a new National Assembly was elected for the first time since 1962.

In December, 1976, Col. Boumedienne — who used to explain that "our Socialism is without philosophy, the underprivileged classes have to benefit from our revolution; that is our only criterion" — was elected to a five-year term as president. He was the only candidate on the ballot.

—J.Y. SMITH

Boumedienne Death May Alter Fate of Predecessor, Ben Bella

ALGIERS, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The man most personally preoccupied by the announcement of President Houari Boumedienne's death may well be Algeria's most renowned prisoner and former president, Ahmed Ben Bella.

Mr. Ben Bella has spent the last 13½ years confined in a three-room flat in a high-rise apartment building in a suburb of Algiers. He has been allowed to have a radio and a television set in his top-floor apartment, but he has not been permitted to leave, not even to visit his aged mother.

Chances are that Mr. Ben Bella, who was given permission to marry an Algerian journalist in 1971, was quick to hear news of the death of the man who resisted all international efforts for his liberation.

Many Algerians are asking whether Mr. Boumedienne's successors will release Mr. Ben Bella, the man who for many remains the father of the eight-year war of independence against France. Counting the more than five years he spent in French jails, Mr. Ben Bella has spent almost one-third of his life in confinement.

At 1.30 a.m. on June 19, 1965, a group of officers led by Col. Tahar Zbiri, the army chief of staff, knocked on Mr. Ben Bella's door in the Villa Joly, his residence. Acting on orders of Mr. Boumedienne, who as defense minister was hostile to Mr. Ben Bella's pro-Egyptian policies, Col. Zbiri ordered Mr. Ben Bella to dress and follow them.

"It's all over, little Ahmed," Col. Zbiri is reported to have told him. "You have a few minutes to put on your clothes. Don't try to resist."

No one but a limited number of jailers has seen Algeria's first post-war president since then. Col. Zbiri lives in exile. He broke with Col. Boumedienne in 1967, when loyalist troops crushed his abortive coup attempt.

Pinochet Changes Chile Cabinet, Ousts Economy, Labor Ministers

SANTIAGO, Dec. 27 (AP) — President Augusto Pinochet reshuffled his Cabinet yesterday, replacing Economy Minister Pablo Baraona and Labor Minister Vasco Costa.

Gen. Pinochet said that the outgoing ministers resigned for health or other personal reasons. Observers said that the prospect of an international economic boycott of Chile appeared to be a major factor in the changes.

Roberto Kelly, a 58-year-old retired navy officer and until now the minister of planning, replaces Mr. Baraona, and Jose Pinera, 30, a U.S.-educated economics professor, replaces Mr. Costa. Miguel Kast, 30, enters the 17-man Cabinet as planning minister, Gen. Jaime Estreda takes over the Housing Ministry, lawyer Gonzalo Vial receives the Education Ministry and navy Capt. Carlos Quinones is the new minister of mining.

An inter-American labor organization adopted a call last month for an air, land and sea boycott, charging the Chilean regime with violations of labor freedom and other human rights. The major U.S. labor organization, the AFL-CIO, is to decide early next month whether to participate in the boycott.

Sweden Lists a Drop In Births This Year

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 27 (AP) — Sweden has registered about 93,000 births so far this year, the lowest number recorded except for a few years in the 1930s, the bureau of statistics reported today.

The births increased the population by 18,000 for a total of 8,285,000, the bureau said.

Arsonists Attack 2 Italy Convents

ROME, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Two convents were attacked last night with incendiary devices in Italy causing fear among the nuns but only slight damage, the police said today.

The police suspect that the arsonists were practical jokers who acted out of cruelty. The door of a Dominican convent in Bologna was burned down in an attack claimed by the so-called "Distraught Bands of Urban Subversion."

In Turin, a small fire was started on a window in the convent of Our Lady of Suffrage. A note was left outside by a "Committee for the Extermination of the Religious Orders."

Associated Press

Freed South Korean opposition leader Kim Dae Jung and his wife meet press at home yesterday.

Freed Seoul Critic Resumes Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

house arrest until the 1976 incident that brought a five-year prison term. It is believed that the Korean Central Intelligence Agency took part in the kidnapping, but the government has never admitted it. After initial protests, the Japanese government dropped the matter.

For the last year the government has taken a softer line on dissent, tolerating statements and demonstrations that would have brought long prison terms before. Reports of systematic torture of prisoners have almost ended. The amnesty decree taking effect today has been the most dramatic gesture of toleration, but an unknown number of political prisoners are still in jail.

Mr. Kim told friends that he was released at 1:55 a.m. and driven to his home in a government automobile, although he had asked to be driven away by friends. When he emerged from the hospital grounds, about 200 were lined up to escort him.

Chides United States

He said that his plans for political opposition were are not yet clear in detail. "If I were to be allowed to go to [political] meetings, I would, but I don't believe that the government will permit that for me," he said.

In a statement released on his arrival at home, he thanked friends in the United States for their support. He indicated some dissatisfaction with President Carter's human rights policy, saying he had hoped "that it would be more effective and strong . . . in satisfying the expectations of people under suppressive regimes in the world. We Koreans never want to see our country become another Vietnam or a Nicaragua or an Iran where democracy has been strangled by the dictators."

In the interview, Mr. Kim said, "I admire and respect Mr. Carter on his policy." But he added that Mr. Carter should make "detailed plans" to enforce that policy.

He said that the system in South Korea was partly the result of a U.S. policy to support dictatorial governments for the sake of combating Communism. But he believed that the South Koreans' resistance to Communism would depend in part on how much personal freedom they enjoy. "If we don't enjoy freedom, our people will lose loyalty to the nation and their anti-Communist consciousness will be diminished."

"I firmly believe that the longer the present dictatorial system continues, the more serious the ruin we may be forced to meet in the near future," he said.

Thailand to Release 250

BANGKOK, Dec. 27, (Reuters) — More than 250 persons arrested after a military coup in Thailand more than two years ago will be released on New Year's day, the director general of the Corrections Department reported today.

Rebuttals Are Oblique

Russia Denies Slowing Pact Because of U.S.-China Ties

By David K. Shipler

MOSCOW, Dec. 27 (NYT) — The Soviet Union issued oblique denials yesterday that it had delayed the conclusion of a strategic arms treaty because of concern over Washington's diplomatic recognition of China.

Public and private remarks by Soviet officials and commentators indicated that although Moscow was uneasy about the objectives of the new U.S.-China relationship, the Kremlin considered the arms pact with the United States too important to be used in a tactical maneuver. They said the agreement was not yet complete because of some technical questions of substance that required further discussion.

The comments were made in response to speculation by officials in the Carter administration that the China issue had provoked the Russians into stopping short of a final accord during negotiations in Geneva last week between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Gromyko had agreed on some difficult matters Friday, the officials in Washington said. But suddenly he balked Saturday in areas that the United States considered less important — questions of such a relatively minor nature that both sides said they could be negotiated through normal diplomatic channels, with no need for further meetings between Mr. Vance and Mr. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko said nothing about the China ties interfering with Soviet willingness to conclude a treaty, and news stories in Western papers reporting the U.S. speculation were rejected yesterday by Pravda and Tass.

In a brief commentary by one of its deputy editors, Pravda called the reports "strange" and said they amounted to "disinformation." Tass denounced them as "unscrupulous." What left these rejections slightly cloudy was their failure to make any explicit mention of the China factor; they simply denied that the Soviet Union had dragged its feet at all.

In a private conversation, a Soviet insider was more to the point. "We don't want to play into Chinese hands," he said, asserting that Peking probably timed its move toward ties with Washington in an effort to "complicate" the Soviet-U.S. relationship at a delicate moment, when an arms agreement and a possible meeting between President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev seemed close.

Mr. Carter had said before the Geneva talks that he would like to see Mr. Brezhnev in mid-January, before the Chinese deputy premier Teng Hsao-ping, visits Washington Jan. 29.

But a reliable Soviet source said yesterday that Mr. Brezhnev had wanted to wait until after Mr. Teng's visit so he could assess the results of the Teng-Carter meeting in preparation for his own visit.

Technology Worries

The Russians are openly worried about China's gaining access to Western technology that can modernize its military capability.

One theory holds that if Moscow did, indeed, stall on an arms accord in Geneva, it was to give the Carter administration a lesson in the pitfalls of triangular diplomacy — to shatter the president's illusion that the new China ties "will not endanger our good relationships with the Soviet Union," as he put it on television. His remarks were described by a Soviet journalist as "inaccurate, to put it mildly."

Furthermore, Moscow is acutely aware of the argument in Washington that closer Chinese-U.S. relations will induce the Russians to solidify their ties with the United States and behave more respectfully toward U.S. interests. Some analysts see a possibility that the Russians will do some posturing to prove this argument wrong.

Closer ties between Peking and Washington, especially technology transfer with military implications, "probably will stiffen us rather than soften us," a Soviet insider remarked. "We will brace ourselves and take the challenge."

In Face of Soviet Threat

Peking Shifts Priority to Its Economy

By Jay Mathews

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (WP) — Peking has informed the Chinese people of a radical shift in national policy: The emphasis on political persuasion as a means of shaping society is being sacrificed in favor of an all-out drive toward economic improvement because of the threat of an attack from the Soviet Union.

An authoritative editorial published Monday in the People's Daily said that the "major problem that we must contemplate" is "how much time will the international situation allow us for modernizations."

On Friday, the Communist Party Central Committee and its leaders concluded a series of landmark meetings that have been held in Peking during the last several weeks. They announced that the domestic political campaign against the disgraced, dogmatic "Gang of Four," including Chairman Mao's widow, was winding up so that all available time could be spent building the economy.

The People's Daily editorial provided the most specific explanation so far for the sudden shift in policy, which seems to curtail the political campaign system of government that the Chinese have been using for at least 20 years.

No Specific Threat

The editorial did not mention any recent Soviet actions that would heighten concern about an attack, but the sudden Peking decision to normalize relations with Washington seemed to reflect great worry about Moscow's intentions.

"If we do not shift the focus of our work, make a big push in the modernization drive, strengthen our country and improve the people's living standards, the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country cannot possibly be consolidated and we will be at the receiving end when a new war of aggression breaks out," the editorial said.

"Modernization will be the central task for the whole party from now on, so long as there is not a large-scale enemy invasion," the editorial said. "All other work, including the party's political work, will focus on and serve this central task. There must be no 'political movement' or 'class struggle' that deviates from this central task and damages modernization."

China has warned for years that the Soviet Union would eventually start a major war, although Peking has usually predicted that the Soviet attack would focus on Europe, bringing a confrontation with the United States rather than with China.

Peking has seemed concerned, however, by reports of Soviet attempts to get its East European client states to contribute more to Soviet-bloc forces in the West so that it can beef up its army on China's border.

The Chinese have also complained bitterly of Moscow's new friendship treaty with Vietnam. Peking says that there are signs of increased Vietnamese military preparations near China's southern border. The People's Daily recounted several alleged Vietnamese border incursions, which reportedly caused the deaths of several Chinese, and issued a blunt warning:

"China has never bullied and will never bully any other country. Neither will it allow itself to be bullied by others. It will not attack unless it is attacked. But if it is attacked, it will certainly counterattack . . . We state this here and now. Don't complain later that we've not given you a clear warning in advance."

The People's Daily also repeated the pro-democracy appeal that was in the communique of the third plenary session of the 11th Central Committee that was released Saturday. It indicated that some party leaders had complained during the Peking meetings about the poster campaign that has criticized officials in China.

Cambodia Fears Vietnam Is Seeking to 'Swallow' It

(Continued from Page 1)

break of the current fighting last December.

Beyond the problem of figuring out what actually is going on, most Americans find it equally hard to understand the basis of the conflict.

The Communist rulers of Cambodia and Vietnam now freely admit that they were wary allies even as they both sought to topple the U.S.-backed governments in Saigon and Phnom Penh.

Each country recently has published reports describing how the Khmer Rouge and Viet Cong forces fought each other even as they both battled the United States and its allies.

That war was barely over, Phnom Penh charges, when Vietnam began trying to turn Cambodia into another client state like Laos as part of an effort to link all Indochinese states in a federation controlled from Hanoi.

"Vietnam has the ambition to swallow Kampuchea," Premier Pol Pot told me in an interview. "Vietnam wants to take Kampuchea as part of its Indochina federation scheme."

Cambodia has charged that Vietnam, which only a month ago signed a 25-year friendship treaty with the Soviet Union, has become the "Cuba of Southeast Asia" — a stalking horse for extending Soviet influence.

"If we were to become a satellite of Vietnam, it would be a danger to Southeast Asia and the world, because Vietnam is a Soviet puppet and carrying out the strategy of Soviet international expansionism," Pol Pot told me.

In its battle to remain independent, Cambodia relies heavily on China for military support. On the road one day to Kompong Som, Cambodia's only deep-water seaport, we passed dozens of new Chinese-made military trucks. When we reached the harbor, we found a Chinese freighter tied up at the dock.

"We accept all unconditional foreign aid which is useful for our task of defending our national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity," Pol Pot said in a written answer to one of my questions.

Used as Sanctuary

While my two-week journey does not enable me to provide a definitive report on the current military situation throughout Cambodia, I was given a remarkable document in which Cambodia, for the first time, tells how the Viet Cong used the country for sanctuary during the early 1970s.

The 94-page "Black Paper," which bitterly details instances of Vietnamese aggression and perfidy dating back to 1471, reports that "in 1970, the number of Viet Cong in Kampuchea reached 1.5 million to 2 million."

The "Black Paper" also discloses that when President Nixon ordered the allied invasion of Cambodia, in 1970, there were in fact some "200,000 to 300,000" Viet Cong in the northeastern region of Cambodia, including "the central committee of the Vietnamese party" — the long-sought COSVN.

"In fact, the Viet Cong had no territory in South Vietnam," a high-ranking official told me one night. "They had to come here. We had to provide them with food, hospital care, transportation for their military. At that time, there were 80,000 wounded VC in our hospitals."

When I asked why Cambodia never had disclosed this information — which closely paralleled U.S. intelligence estimates at the time — he remarked:

"Because we wanted to be in solidarity with Vietnam. In life, we can choose many things but we cannot choose our neighbors."

Today, Cambodia's chief concern appears to be whether its larger neighbor will let it continue to live as an independent state.

Rebels Roam In Ogaden

(Continued from Page 1)

aiding the government in putting down rebellion for three years.

Ethiopia has engaged in a series of bombing raids against northern Somali towns but has not sought to bring the continuing fighting in the Ogaden to international attention. There are, however, indications that it is concerned.

On Dec. 12, the Ethiopian southern sector command held a two-day meeting in the capital of Sidamo province to discuss ways of "weeding out" Somali insurgents. Four days later, thousands of cattlemen assembled at Degahabur in Hareige province to devise plans to fend off "Somali infiltrators."

A twist to the already complicated situation in the Horn of Africa is that Ethiopia is training a large band of Somali dissidents who presumably want to overthrow President Mohammed Siad Barre. The group, from the Majertein clan in central Somalia, which has been traditionally hostile to the president's rule, is headed by a commander who defected through Kenya after an abortive attempted coup in April. He is now fighting in the Ogaden against the Somalis.

Both front commanders insisted that there is "not a single" Somali regular fighting alongside their forces, as does the Somali government. But Western sources dispute this.

16 Newsmen First to See Reopened Angkor Shrine

ANGKOR, Cambodia, Dec. 27 (AP) — Cambodia today permitted 16 foreign journalists to visit the temple of Angkor Wat, the ancient temple complex that had been closed during eight years of war and revolution.

Regular tours, open to citizens of all countries except Vietnam, South Africa, Israel, South Korea and Taiwan, are scheduled to begin Monday, with tourists paying $225 for six and a half hours of sightseeing at three temples and a lunch before flying back to Bangkok. A travel agent said that about 50,000 persons already have expressed interest in the trip.

No major war damage to the shrine was apparent but neither was there evidence of restoration and maintenance, which archaeologists say must be a continual process to fight off the ravages of heat, stagnant water, fungi and tree roots that attack and crumble the stones.

Only after negotiations between the Cambodians and the Thai organizers of the trip were the journalists given 45 minutes to rush through Angkor Wat, which is regarded as the supreme achievement at Angkor and the largest standing religious building in the world.

The journalists were restricted to the terminal of the nearby Siem Reap Airport for three hours after their morning bus tour as the Thais negotiated with the Cambodians to permit the visit.

The 12th-century temple of Angkor, with its 54 towers, is located 140 miles northwest of Phnom Penh. It covers 60 square miles and is studded with more than 60 monuments.

The Angkor area was captured by insurgent Communist forces, the Khmer Rouge, a few months after the war began in 1970, just at the verge of a tourist boom.

The Khmer kings built at least three capitals on and around the Angkor district between the 8th and 12th centuries. They were alternately sacked by invading Thais or Chams, or abandoned for strategic reasons, or perhaps on the whim of the kings.

The last actual capital was neighboring Angkor Thom, established by Jayavarman VII in the early 13th century. Its walls were seen today to be crumbling and in apparent danger of falling if restoration is not restarted soon.

The temple of Angkor (which means temple) was planned as a monument to the divinity of the monarch Suryavarman II, who died in 1150. It is surrounded by a wide moat and approached by an extensive causeway bordered by huge sculptures of serpents, which lead to an ornate stone entrance gate.

It was all but abandoned as the Khmer empire shrunk and the Cambodians moved further and further south, finally settling the capital at Phnom Penh less than 200 years ago.

Iran Troops Kill 4 in Funeral Parade

(Continued from Page 1)

the downtown area, and pedestrians fled for shelter in office buildings. On one street, about 500 protesters set fire to a car and several piles of tires.

Demonstrators said the car had been full of agents of SAVAK, the shah's secret police, who began shooting at the crowd. But the demonstrators said the agents escaped before the car was set ablaze.

Abdullah Entezam, chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co., announced the fuel-rationing order, saying that consumers would be limited to 20 liters (about 5 gallons) of kerosene and 25 liters (about 6 gallons) of gasoline per purchase. Because each fuel purchase entails hours of waiting in line at service stations, the order effectively limited total consumption. Kerosene is used widely here for cooking and heating.

Mr. Entezam warned that the move "might not be enough if the present general strike is continued." He appealed to Moslem leaders who has urged the oil workers to walk off the job "to perform your duties and recommend that the strikers end their strike."

Sources said Mr. Entezam had agreed to meet any salary demand the workers made, but the strikers said the stoppage would continue until the shah abdicates.

The strike by many of the 37,000 oil workers has for now ended Iran's role as a petroleum exporter. Iran had been the second-largest petroleum exporter after Saudi Arabia, and most of its crude oil went to Japan and Western Europe.

South Africa Supplies

The government of South Africa, which gets more than 90 percent of its oil from Iran, was reportedly considering measures to limit consumption there.

The kerosene shortage has been partly alleviated by the arrival at retail stores of supplies purchased weeks ago from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. But supplies are low, and some Iranians are having to pay eight times the normal price to insure large deliveries.

Mobs rampaging through Tehran yesterday had threatened Americans with death, set fires, smashed windows and immobilized traffic in the worst disturbances in the capital in three months. The government reported similar violence in five other cities.

The protest movement against the shah erupted in January, and so far it has claimed an estimated 1,400 lives.

Helicopter Deal Stopped

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Dec. 27 (UPI) — Textron Inc. said today that the Iranian government has directed the firm's Bell helicopter subsidiary in Fort Worth, Texas, to terminate work on a $575-million helicopter co-production program.

The Iranians, faced with escalating domestic turmoil, told Textron that circumstances had made it impossible to proceed with performance of the program.

Under the program, Bell was building a large plant in Iran to produce military helicopters.

Egypt Bus Crash Kills 9

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP) — A collision yesterday between a passenger train and a bus south of here killed 9 persons and injured 25, the newspaper Al Ahram reported today.

Tarkenton Throws for 2

Vikings Overpower The Cowboys, 21-10

DALLAS, Oct. 27 (AP) — Fran Tarkenton, a master of the third-down play, dazzled Dallas with his brilliant play-calling and threw two touchdown passes last night, leading the Minnesota Vikings to a 21-10 National Football League victory over the Cowboys.

The Vikings, struggling to retain their National Football Conference Central Division title, raised their record to 5-4. The loss knocked Dallas out of a first-place tie with Washington in the NFC East. The Cowboys now are 6-3.

Jittery Dallas committed two blunders in the first period and Tarkenton made the Cowboys pay with two touchdown drives.

Tarkenton hit Chuck Foreman with a 4-yard touchdown pass after Larry Brinson had fumbled away the opening kickoff. And he whipped the Vikings on a 37-yard scoring drive after Tony Dorsett had lost the ball on the next series.

Rickey Young scored on a 4-yard run after Dallas' second turnover and the Vikings led 14-0 midway through the first period.

The Cowboys' intricate offense finally got into gear in the second quarter with a long drive to the Vikings' 8-yard line, where a third-down Roger Staubach pass was underthrown. Rafael Septien drilled a 25-yard field goal, making the score 14-3.

Tarkenton's 12-yard touchdown pass to Sammy White with 29 seconds left in the second period gave the Vikings a comfortable 21-3 lead at halftime.

Tarkenton came out throwing again in the second half but the embarrassed Dallas defense stiffened and Staubach took control for a 63-yard scoring drive in eight plays.

Tony Hill ran 29 yards with a punt return and snared an 18-yard pass from Staubach to put the Cowboys on the Vikings' 1. Robert Newhouse barged across for the score at 5:03 of the third period and it appeared that Dallas was poised for a comeback.

Associated Press

Bob Tucker, Minnesota tight end (in dark jersey), takes Dallas safety Charlie Waters for a ride deep into Dallas' territory.

NFL Weekend

Broncos Hold Slight Edge Over Seahawks

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (NYT) — Like Denver a year ago, the city of Seattle has generated tremendous enthusiasm for its football team, the Seahawks, and every seat in the huge indoor stadium, the Kingdome, will be filled for Sunday's game. Denver Broncos, are the opponents. Previews of all games follow, with won-lost records in parentheses:

American Conference

Denver (5-3) at Seattle (4-4) — Broncos won the earlier game, 28-7, but it was on grass in Denver. Seahawks thrive on the Kingdome's speedy AstroTurf. Their big scorer, David Sims, who has eight touchdowns, won't play and Don Testerman is the replacement. Denver's running game has worn thin and Craig Morton had to try 33 passes in loss to Baltimore. That's not the Bronco style. Betting line: Denver by 3½ points.

New York Jets (5-3) at New England (6-2) — Patriots are rolling with five victories in a row. The speed of Horace Ivory, No.-2 halfback, is the latest embellishment. Jets' Matt Robinson, the neophyte quarterback, looked good against Bills, Colts and Cardinals but Pats' linebackers are of a different kind of steel. His best chance will be to throw outside to wide receivers. Betting line: New England by 9.

Baltimore (3-5) at Miami (5-3) — Now Bill Troup is out with a broken hand so Colts' quarterback choices are Mike Kirkland or Bert Jones who is still healing a sore shoulder. Their defense has finally tightened up and Miami hopes its defense will too. Bob Griese is back at quarterback and as effective as ever. Betting line: Miami by 12.

Buffalo (3-5) at Cleveland (4-4) — Browns still have not recovered from 20-point loss to Pittsburgh two weeks ago. Now Cleo Miller, the fullback who can block so well, is out. Brian Sipe, the quarterback hurt last Sunday, is ready. Bills have not been the same since the Jets thrashed them, 45-14. Their offense vanished and they never had much defense. Betting line: Cleveland by 6½.

Houston (5-3) at Cincinnati (0-8) — Houston's three long touchdown drives, featuring Earl Campbell, were tremendous against Steelers. In the past, Oilers have never sustained their success for long. But Dan Pastorini is the league's least-sacked quarterback this season. Bengals' leading asset is the punter, Pat McInally, who has had plenty of practice. Betting line: Houston by 6½.

Kansas City (2-6) at Pittsburgh (7-1) — When Chiefs fall behind early against strong teams they die because the run-oriented offense cannot play catch-up. That's likely to happen in this game. Betting line: Pittsburgh by 14.

San Diego (2-6) at Oakland (5-3) — Both teams played horribly last Sunday. Raiders won the earlier game in San Diego, 21-20, on Ken Stabler's forward fumble. He has had 19 passes intercepted or 9 per cent of his attempts and some were inexcusable. Chargers last won a game in Oakland 10 years ago and have a long list of injuries. Betting line: Oakland by 7.

National Conference

Tampa Bay (4-4) at Green Bay (6-2) — Since their 26-game losing streak ended last December, the Buccaneers have won 6 of their last 10 games and respectability. Doug Williams, the erratic rookie, is a powerful rollout quarterback who will give the wobbly Pack fits. Bucs' tough defense will force Packers to pass and they are not too good at that. Betting line: Packers by 5½.

Detroit (2-6) at Chicago (3-5) — Lions finally found an offense and scored 31 points on San Diego. The new quarterback, Gary Danielson, has helped. Bears have now lost five in a row and Walter Payton gained only 34 yards against Tampa Bay. Defense cannot hold anyone for long with new cornerbacks especially vulnerable. Betting line: Chicago by 5½.

St. Louis (0-8) at Philadelphia (4-4) — Can Cardinals lose all 16 games? They certainly can. Steve Pisarkiewicz will be the quarterback again and Jim Bakken, the 38-year-old kicker, will also punt because Steve Little, the disappointing rookie, has a sore leg. Eagles have lost their best blocking back, Mike Hogan. But their fine defensive team will be in command of this game. Betting line: Philadelphia by 11.

San Francisco (1-7) at Washington (6-2) — Redskins will replace injured Lemar Parrish with Gerard Williams who was burned often at cornerback last season. Joe Theismann has fine opportunity to regain his passing skills against a vulnerable defense. John Riggins has been carrying the offense. O.J. Simpson somehow has gained 532 yards for 49ers. Betting line: Washington by 10½.

New York Giants (5-3) at New Orleans (4-4) — What's the value of an offensive tackle? Giants will find out as Gordon King, a raw rookie, replaces injured Ron Mikolajczyk who had played so well. King is matched against Elois Grooms, a good defensive end. Larry Mallory must hold up at strong safety in place of Beasley Reece, also out for year. Saints' Archie Manning having a big season with 60 per cent of his passes completed. Betting line: New Orleans by 1.

Monday

Los Angeles (7-1) at Atlanta (4-4) — Rams won the earlier game at home, 10-0. Penalties and turnovers were behind their loss to Saints. Good teams usually bounce back after an upset, don't they? A field goal with one second left enabled Falcons to beat feeble 49ers. The quarterback, Steve Bartkowski, is doing a lot better. Betting line: Los Angeles by 7.

Olympic Gold Medalist Wins Men's Gymnastic Crown

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 27 (AP)— Olympic gold medalist Nikolai Andrianov of the Soviet Union took the gold medal today in the men's individual combined exercises at the world gymnastics championships here with a score of 117.2. Eizo Kenmotsu of Japan won the silver medal with 116.55 and Alexander Ditiatin of the Soviet Union was third at 116.375

The Soviet gymnast, who earlier in the week seemed hopelessly error prone, turned in a stellar performance, climaxed by 9.90 points on the rings and two 9.85s on the floor and vault exercises.

His performance settled speculation over his ability versus Japanese former world champion Shigeru Kasamatsu.

Kasamatsu missed the 1976 Olympics because of an operation, raising speculation that Andrianov's gold medal there was a hollow victory. But the Japanese placed only 7th here.

[Reuters reported that Kasamatsu ruined his chances by falling off in the middle of his exercise on the pommel horse, a discipline that requires great control and strength.]

The other top placers were Eberhard Gienger of West Germany, fourth with 116.20, Hiroji Kajiyama of Japan, fifth with 115.90, and Kurt Thomas of the United States, sixth with 115.725.

Thomas showed his best in the floor and vault exercises, his traditional strong points, but garnered an unexpectedly low 9.50 in the rings.

The other U.S. gymnast to finish in the top 10 was Bart Connor, who was ninth with 115.20.

Connor moved with obvious assurance and impressive ease except on the high bar, where his routine seemed to show some technical faults.

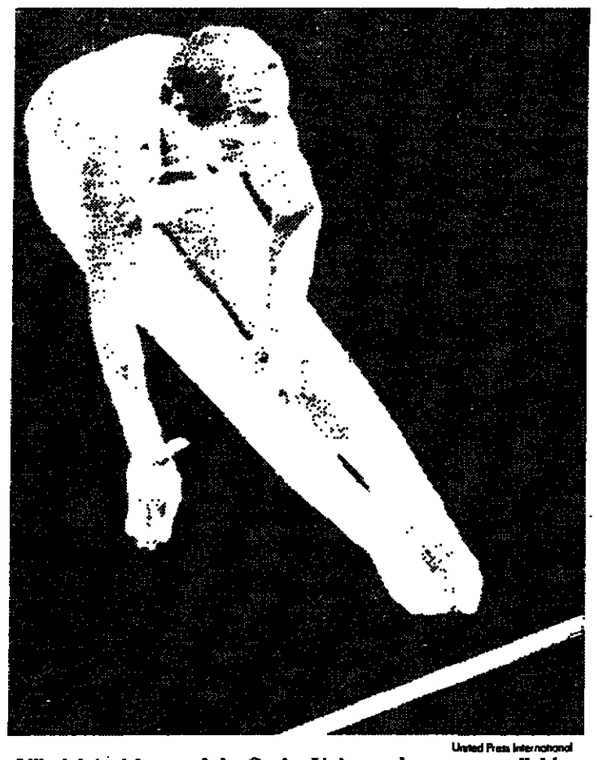
"I was so confident beforehand it was almost scary," Connor said. "Can you believe it? Two Americans in the top 10."

Thomas and Connor together were the driving force in lifting the U.S. squad's team standing from seventh in the world after Montreal to fourth here earlier this week.

Andrianov seemed confused at the award ceremony when some of the crowd of 8,000 whistled and booed. He said at at a press conference afterward, "I didn't understand what the crowd was feeling."

Asked how he thought his chances were of retaining his Olympic title in 1980, Andrianov said, "I think the crowd will be a big help in winning in Moscow."

The only other American to get into the finals was Mike Wilson of Garland, Texas, who finished 20th with 113.80. He offered a spotty performance with scores ranging from a 9.80 on the floor to a 9.30 on the high bars, the lowest U.S. score of the night.



United Press International

Nikolai Andrianov of the Soviet Union arches over parallel bar during men's individual competition at gymnastics tournmament.

NHL Standings

Campbell Conference Patrick Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Atlanta	5	0	2	12	40	21
NY Rangers	3	1	3	9	28	16
NY Islanders	3	1	2	8	26	22
Philadelphia	3	3	2	8	22	19
Smythe Division						
Chicago	3	0	3	9	25	18
Vancouver	3	4	1	7	33	37
St. Louis	2	4	2	6	35	44
Colorado	1	5	1	3	20	38
Wales Conference Norris Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	4	2	1	9	31	24
Detroit	2	2	3	7	22	23
Los Angeles	3	4	0	6	28	28
Washington	1	4	2	4	19	28
Pittsburgh	1	4	2	4	23	30
Adams Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	5	1	2	12	38	21
Toronto	4	4	1	9	25	28
Buffalo	2	4	1	5	12	18
Minnesota	1	3	2	4	19	24

Thursday's Results

Philadelphia 5, Toronto 0

Los Angeles 6, Buffalo 0

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
New England	5	1	1	11	32	23
Winnipeg	3	2	1	7	27	23
Cincinnati	3	3	1	7	24	22
Birmingham	3	3	0	6	28	27
Edmonton	3	3	0	6	19	16
Quebec	2	4	1	5	28	38
Indianapolis	1	4	0	2	16	25

Thursday's Result

Quebec 5, New England 5

Transactions

Basketball

Milwaukee — Signed guard Norm Van Lier and placed rookie Delmer Beshore on waivers.

Chicago — Acquired center Scott Lloyd from San Diego for future draft choices and placed guard Andre Wakefield on waivers.

San Diego — Signed free agent forward Bob Bigelow.

Football

New Orleans — Signed free agent tackle Bill Fitler; placed guard Gary Andersen on injured reserve list.

St. Louis — Signed kicker-punter Mike Wood.

NBA Standings

Eastern Conference Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	4	1	.800	—
Washington	4	2	.667	½
New Jersey	4	4	.500	1½
New York	3	4	.429	2
Boston	1	5	.167	3½
Central Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Houston	5	1	.833	—
Cleveland	4	1	.800	½
San Antonio	4	3	.571	1½
New Orleans	3	5	.375	3
Atlanta	2	4	.333	3
Detroit	1	5	.167	4
Western Conference Midwest Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Denver	5	1	.833	—
Indiana	2	2	.500	2
Kansas City	3	3	.500	2
Milwaukee	3	4	.429	2½
Chicago	1	5	.167	4
Pacific Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Seattle	6	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	5	2	.714	1½
San Diego	4	5	.444	3½
Golden State	2	4	.333	4
Portland	2	4	.333	4
Los Angeles	1	4	.200	4½

Thursday's Result

New Orleans 122, New York 111

Red Wings Ask Life Banning of Rockies Player

DETROIT, Oct. 27 (UPI) — Ted Lindsay, general manager of the Detroit Red Wings, has demanded that Colorado Rockies player Wilf Paiment be suspended for life for striking Red Wing Dennis Polonich in the face with his stick in Wednesday night's game here.

Polonich suffered a severely broken nose and a cut that required 12 stitches. He was admitted to a hospital and missed the Red Wings' trip to Colorado for tonight's National Hockey League game. The club said that Polonich will probably remain hospitalized through the weekend, missing Saturday night's game against Chicago.

The injury occurred during an exchange of high sticks between Polonich and Paiment in Detroit's 5-4 victory over Colorado. Paiment received a match penalty and Polonich a five-minute major. Paiment's match penalty automatically resulted in suspension until Brian O'Neill, the NHL executive who handles disciplinary matters, reviews the play.

5 Face Suspension for Steroid Use

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 27 (UPI) — The five athletes who had positive anabolic steroid drug tests at the European track and field championships in Prague last month include a woman and competitors in two mens' throwing events, a source close to the European Athletic Association said today. "There is also the possibility of a reallocation of medals," the source said.

Association secretary Pierre Dasriaux has implied that four of the competitors are from the Soviet Union. When asked if the guilty athletes were Russian, he said, "I am unable to deny this information."

The names of the competitors will probably be announced at the end of the association's congress, which begins on the Greek island of Rhodes Nov. 2. The athletes face an 18-month ban from competition.

Last year, four competitors were banned for a year from international events. They were three Finns — discus thrower Martti Tuokko, javelin thrower Seppo Hovinen and high jumper Akki Pesonen, and East German women shot putter Ilona Slupianek.

After serving their year's suspension, Slupianek won the women's shot gold medal and Tuokko the discus silver at the this year's European championships. The Soviet Union, already upset by the disqualification of Viktor Kuznetsov at the world swimming championships for failing a test for both stimulants and steroids, will be particularly embarrassed position if any of their top athletes failed tests at Prague because Moscow will host the 1980 Summer Olympics.

NFL Leaders

NATIONAL FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Rushing	att	yds	avg	lg	td
Montgomery, Phil.	150	744	5.0	34	5
Middleton, G.B.	142	718	5.1	76	8
Payton, Chi.	176	694	3.9	76	4
Riggins, Wash.	144	673	4.7	31	1
Dorsett, Dall.	136	632	4.6	51	2
Passing	att	comp	pct	yds	td	int
Jaworski, Phil.	192	105	54.7	1244	7	4
Staubach, Dall.	246	135	54.9	1775	16	11
Manning, N.O.	224	133	59.4	1561	9	7
Whitehurst, G.B.	145	80	55.2	988	8	6
Tarkenton, Minn.	269	167	62.1	1608	12	12

Rating based on pct. comp. avg yds., pct. td, pct. int.

Pass Receiving	no	yds	avg	lg	td
Young, Minn.	45	350	7.8	48	2
Galbreath, N.O.	42	337	8.0	33	2
Rashad, Minn.	32	342	10.7	25	4
Gray, St.L.	30	584	19.5	40	1
Scott, Chi.	29	522	18.0	59	4
D.Pearson, Dall.	29	442	15.2	40	2
Miller, L.A.	29	460	15.2	52	3
S.White, Minn.	29	402	13.9	33	5

Scoring

Touchdowns	td	rush	rec	ret	pts
Middleton, G.B.	8	8	0	0	48
Montgomery, Phil.	6	5	1	0	36
Newhouse, Dall.	6	4	2	0	36
Csonka, N.Y.	5	5	0	0	30
Fugett, Wash.	5	0	5	0	30
Harper, Chi.	5	4	1	0	30
Hill, Dall.	5	0	5	0	30
Lofton, G.B.	5	0	5	0	30
S.White, Minn.	5	0	5	0	30

AMERICAN FOOTBALL CONFERENCE

Rushing	att	yds	avg	lg	td
Williams, Mia.	149	789	5.3	58	4
Campbell, Hou.	140	697	5.0	73	7
Harris, Pitt.	158	585	3.7	17	3
Reed, K.C.	107	583	5.4	48	3
Van Eeghen, Oak.	126	567	4.5	34	2
Passing	att	comp	pct	yds	td	int
Bradshaw, Pitt.	200	116	58.0	1701	15	6
Ferguson, Buff.	164	92	56.1	1162	9	5
Stock, Mia.	125	65	52.0	743	10	6
Fouts, S.D.	192	119	62.0	1436	10	12
Zorn, Sea.	215	132	61.4	1509	7	12

Rating based on pct. comp. avg. yds, pct. td, pct. int.

Pass Receiving	no	yds	avg	lg	td
Swann, Pitt.	38	509	13.4	37	7
Largent, Sea.	35	599	17.1	48	3
Mitchell, S.D.	29	268	9.2	55	2
Bradshaw, Oak.	26	383	14.7	44	1
Casper, Oak.	26	363	14.0	44	5
Odoms, Den.	26	356	13.7	42	1
White, K.C.	26	237	9.1	24	0

Scoring

Touchdowns	td	rush	rec	ret	pts
Sims, Sea.	8	8	0	0	48
Campbell, Hou.	7	7	0	0	42
Swann, Pitt.	7	0	7	0	42
Casper, Oak.	6	0	5	1	36
N.Moore, Mia.	6	0	6	0	36

Italy Auto Club Says Prix to Stay at Monza

ROME, Oct. 27 (AP) — The Italian Automobile Club said today that next year's Grand Prix of Italy Formula One race will be held at the Monza track, contradicting yesterday's announcement in London that it would be shifted to Imola near Bologna.

The announcement was expected to trigger a war between Italian organizers and the Formula One Constructors Association that has criticized the Monza track repeatedly as too dangerous. Swedish driver Ronnie Peterson was killed in a 10-car crash at the start of this year's race.

In Meeting With Arizona

UCLA Coach Fights Overconfidence

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 (UPI) — UCLA may be thinking ahead to its Nov. 18 meeting with the University of Southern California as the key game in the march toward the Rose Bowl, but the Bruins can't afford to relax tonight against a newcomer to the Pacific-10, Arizona.

UCLA is a 13½-point favorite over Arizona. The game could turn on the way the teams react to what happened last weekend. UCLA, 4-0 in league play and 6-1 overall, is coming off a 45-0 romp over California in which it set a Pac-10 record with 10 interceptions. Arizona, 1-1 in conference play and 3-3 overall, had the weekend off to regroup after losing at California, 33-20.

Judging by their showings against California, UCLA might be expected to wallop Arizona by 50 or 60 points. But Bruin coach Terry Donahue is showing repect for the Wildcats and possible concern that his team may go into the game with too much confidence.

"Arizona has a great advantage with the week's bye," Donahue said. "Arizona can't be taken lightly. I've seen films of their game with Michigan and it was dead even. Michigan had trouble running on them with any degree of consistency. They hurt them throwing the ball."

UCLA has posted four victories in a row — Minnesota, Stanford, Washington State and California — after losing in its third week at Kansas, 28-24.

Said Donahue, "If we didn't learn from the Kansas game, then we are not a very smart team. We cannot afford any letdowns at this stage."

Along with Arizona State, the Wildcats dropped out of the Western Athletic Conference and joined the old Pacific-8 this season. Arizona's league victory was a 21-7 decision over Oregon State. The Wildcats lost, 21-17, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

With Oregon and Oregon State coming up on the Bruin schedule after Arizona, UCLA has the edge in the race for the Rose Bowl. Rose Bowl preseason favorite University of Southern California, with a 2-1 Pac-10 mark, will meet UCLA Nov. 18.

"On both sides of the football," said Arizona coach Tony Mason, "I haven't seen anybody with as many players as UCLA."

Of last weekend's UCLA-Cal game, Mason noted, "Cal played completely different from the way they played us. I don't know that they didn't try too much and hurt themselves more than their opponents. Nothing they did seemed to bother UCLA."

Arizona's main offensive weapons are quarterback Jim Krohn and tailback Larry Heater. Krohn has completed 47 of 85 passes for 627 yards and five touchdowns, and Heater has rushed for 412 yards and four TDs on 89 carries.

UCLA hasn't had the passing attack it thought it would have this year. Quarterback Rick Bashore is 43 for 86 for 511 yards and one touchdown. Theotis Brown and James Owens have rushed for 702 yards and four touchdowns and 531 yards and six touchdowns, respectively.

In other games this weekend, Oklahoma hosts Kansas State, Penn State visits West Virginia, Alabama entertains Virginia Tech, Nebraska hosts Oklahoma State, Maryland visits Duke, Southern California entertains California, Texas hosts Southern Methodist University, Michigan hosts Minnesota and Houston entertains Arkansas.

A Houston-Arkansas clash is one of the showcase games on tomorrow's schedule. Arkansas is coming off a tough loss to Texas and will be going against a team that ranks second in the Southwest Conference in total offense.

Three of the SWC's leading rushers — Emmett King and Randy Love of Houston and Ben Cowins of Arkansas — will be in action.

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INTERNATIONAL
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Stalled Salt

How badly stalled is SALT II? The Russians have suddenly become suspiciously fussy over details and won't close the last few inches of gap which would permit the sealing and signing of the agreement, according to Secretary of State Vance's experience in Geneva last week. This means that Leonid Brezhnev will not be coming to Washington in January for the ceremonial conclusion of these long, complex and, as far as many Western commentators are concerned, unpopular accords.

Full recognition of the People's Republic of China by the United States and the visit of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to President Carter in that same month of January is reported to be the reason for the Russians' stiffness. They have on the whole been nonviolent in their reaction to this event, and Mr. Brezhnev's personal letter to Mr. Carter on the subject was even termed "positive" in Washington. Still, it cannot be easy not to show some kind of practical displeasure, and the SALT negotiations do offer that chance. Superficially, the Soviet position is that the time limit of the attached treaty protocol is not satisfactory, and there are other relative minutiae which they profess demand further tinkering with.

* * *

Disarmament treaties in general, and the SALT series in particular, have provided fertile ground for extraneous political issues to attach themselves upon. The Russians have hitched SALT, along to fasten the kitchen sink, and it is including peace in the Middle East, that it is natural they should want to know what leverage they have in Sino-American rapprochement.

But if SALT II could be taken loose from such entanglement and associations, it would be seen to stand reasonably on its technical merits. It does actually require the scrapping of some Soviet weapons and thus provides for factual arms reduction. It reduces some of the potential threat implied by competition by eliminating the development of *force projections*. At the same time it allows the United States to continue to include a its "strategic triad," with its fleet of submarines, new land-based missiles, Cruise-missiles, or a new bomber, with apparently sufficient strategic weapons to allow the United States to maintain that there would be response to research breakthroughs or other agreeable surprises. There is little likelihood of such developments with the

* *

There is, little chance that political issues indeed be separated from one thing, there is the argument that SALT arms treaty should be concluded so long as it is ended military buildups around the world. American liberals say that the treaty will not discourage, in fact it promotes, increases in the defense budget, while conservatives contend it gives too much away and indicates that the United States is losing the ability to express its will to respond to new Soviet threats as they develop.

Even the personality of the news arms control director, Gen. George Seignious, is a matter of conflict, and this ties in directly with the struggle the administration will face when it presents the finished SALT treaty to the Senate for ratification some time in 1979. The best hope for SALT's ultimate success rests on philosophical, even psychological ground — simply that it is better to accept a disarmament agreement, some of whose associations may be unpalatable, than to reject it, if by rejection one surrounds oneself with associations which are even more unpalatable.

A Season of Discontent

For a time that is supposed to signify hope, Christmas 1978 may have seemed singularly sombre for American foreign policy. Even the worldly reporters who travel with Secretary of State Vance were described as "stunned" when he and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko emerged from 20 hours of negotiations in Geneva to announce not an expected agreement on a strategic arms limitation treaty, but continued disagreement.

From Geneva, Secretary Vance shuttled to Brussels to meet with the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers and try to jump-start the engine of the Middle East peace talks. The effort was not immediately fruitful; and then in Cairo, President Sadat strongly criticized Prime Minister Begin in personal terms. He seemed to suggest also that many of the problems snarling the peace talks grow from a refusal by Saudi Arabia to give enough support to Sadat's initiative.

That was only one cause for gloom on the Saudi front. Despite President Carter's hard-fought battle to persuade Congress to permit the sale of the latest combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis joined in an unexpectedly steep increase in world oil prices that they could have mitigated. American congressmen were left to ask what they had achieved in return for a major change in weapons policy. In Iran, meanwhile, a principal opposition leader made brutally clear that a reasonable solution to that nation's crisis is going to be extremely difficult if not impossible to achieve: the opposition does not want to still the turmoil but to stir it until the embattled Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi is driven from the throne.

To balance all of this, there was Carter's success in overcoming the obstacles to full diplomatic relations with China. But while the terms of that agreement seem to be sound, many Americans feel disquiet about the treatment of the 16 million people of Taiwan. And despite Soviet denials, who can be sure that the China agreement did not make Moscow more stubborn on SALT?

What are Americans to make of the country's international fortunes or the Panglossian optimism expressed by the president on his mother-in-law's front lawn in Plains when he professed to be "not discouraged at all"? There is at least some basis for thinking that some of the president's hopefulness is justified. Taken on balance, it has been an extraordinary year for United States foreign policy.

There is not yet a SALT agreement; but it is nearer than ever. It is possible that the snags in Geneva represent little more than a mistaken Soviet belief that last-minute concessions could be wrung from a United States eager for agreement. Permanent stalemate does not seem inevitable in the Middle East; Israel needs peace; Sadat needs tangible results. And if the United States does not have enough influence in Saudi Arabia, it has many common interests that may yet improve the relationship that anchors Western security in the vital Gulf.

If President Carter was suggesting that patience is perhaps the greatest diplomatic virtue, he is right. Patience, and some ingenuity, will be needed to break the ice jams of December.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Troubles in Turkey

Seven years ago, Mr. Bulent Ecevit was one of the main critics of the use of martial law to crush left-wing disorder. Now after a year as prime minister he has finally been obliged to turn to the army himself. In theory, he is dictating policy to the army and in theory he should be able to do what he has to — that is to insure that the martial-law commanders chase those really responsible for the violence instead of concentrating on a witch hunt of the left of the sort which led to so much bitterness after Turkey's last experience with martial law. For the West it is a crucial period. Turkey's strategic position has long made it important for NATO planners. Now with the present problems in Iran, stability in Turkey is all the more desirable. But so far the West — whether through its collective organizations such as the International Monetary Fund or as individual countries — has done little to meet the anguished appeals for economic and financial support from a government which has inherited a desperately indebted economy. As for Mr. Ecevit, his main problem is now to insure that the practice of martial law should fit in with theory. And he would be the first to admit how hard this could be.

— From the Financial Times (London).

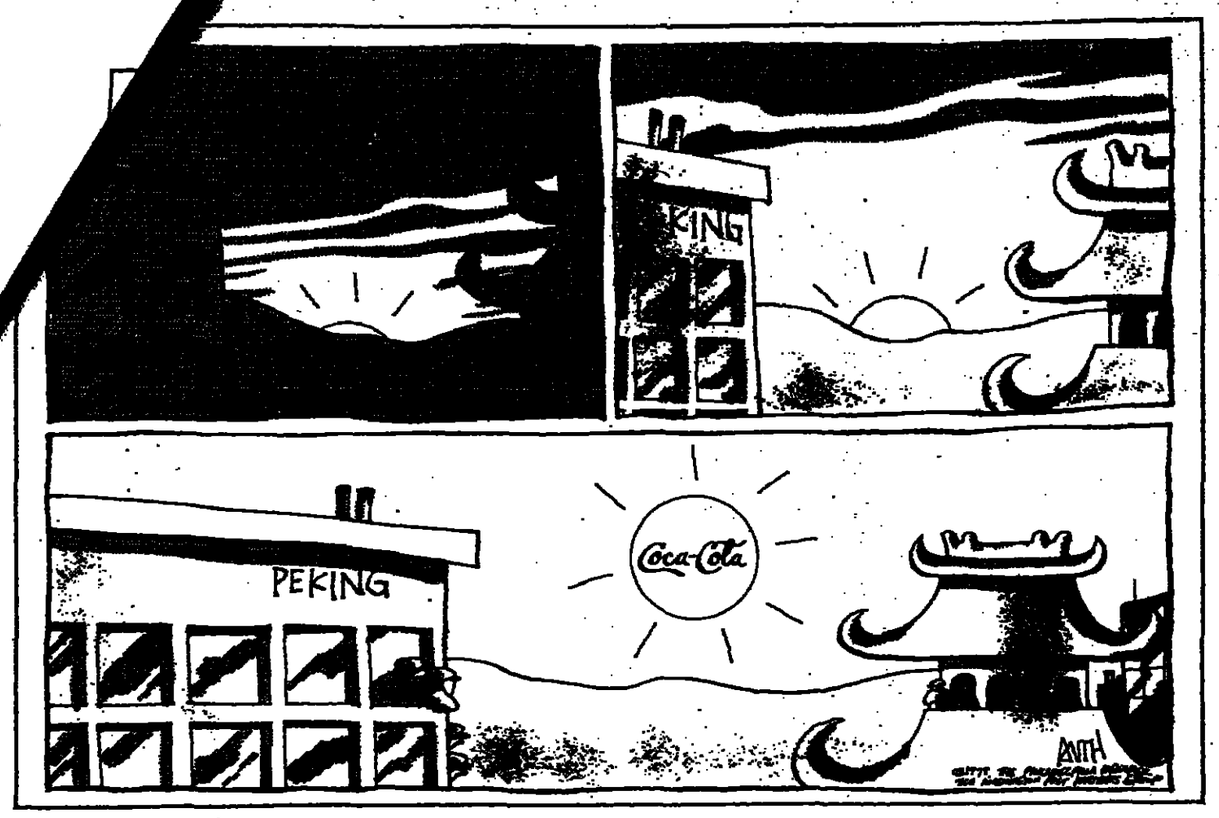
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
December 28, 1903

PARIS — A special line of investigation about which the medical profession is just now concerned is directed to the measurement of the pressure of the blood. The pulse has heretofore been the indicator of the strength of the blood currents, but now a long series of experiments has resulted in a more accurate mechanical device. The basis of the device is an inflated rubber bandage placed around the arm. One of the first results believed to have been reached is that alcohol is of less value than has been supposed in maintaining the life of fever patients.

Fifty Years Ago
December 28, 1928

PARIS — The ship carrying the main unit of the Byrd South Pole expedition, which includes airplanes to fly over the very pole itself, has finally reached the shore of the distant continent. The expedition radioed back: "We sailed along the barrier all last night and this morning. Despite all we had read about this wall of ice, we found that no pictures or descriptions could convey an adequate impression of it. The ice rose eighty or ninety feet high: majestic, forbidding, beautiful and terrible. We plan to venture on it with skis tomorrow."



A Boomerang on China for the Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Kremlin is beginning to regret Mao Tse-tung. "The East wind has overcome the West wind," as the Great Helmsman predicted when the first Sputnik was launched; but there is no joy in Moscow, for since that time, geography has changed.

It was inevitable that the United States and China should normalize their diplomatic relations. Thus, the agreement to exchange ambassadors was more recognition of a de facto situation than an upsetting of the international apple cart.

A Reaction

Moscow must have been expecting some sort of reaction from the United States and China, since it has — for all practical purposes — absorbed five countries (Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan, Ethiopia and Southern Yemen) in its zone of influence in the last few months. Obvious to all, including Moscow, Washington and Peking had to do something to stop the Soviet advance and to prevent the creation of an "Asian Cuba and Angola" in Vietnam.

The Kremlin also had known that China's long march toward the world — which started with Mao's pingpong diplomacy in 1971 — was leading to closer links between Washington and Peking. No one has watched this long march more closely than Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who was particularly attentive to this year's final sprint, which featured the "anti-hegemony" treaty with Japan and Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's trip to Bucharest and Belgrade, in the Balkans, that uncertain underbelly of the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Chinese rapprochement is merely a logical consequence of that policy.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brezhnev would have preferred receiving a less historic Christmas gift from President Carter and Mr. Hua, for the "sentiment" behind the gift is more than geographic, it is political and economic.

Economic because a China with open doors represents a marketplace that is as extraordinary as that of the Soviet Union but much more accessible. The road to the Soviet market is blocked by two obstacles: the Jackson Amendment that ties U.S. credits to Moscow to a more liberal Soviet emigration policy, and the regulations that seek to prevent Western technology from helping in the development of the Soviet arms industry.

These two obstacles do not exist for China: Peking has no emigration problem and its military development is not — for the time being — considered dangerous.

The United States is China's fourth largest trading partner, with total exchanges at $1 billion. The establishment of normal diplomatic relations allows for a virtually unlimited increase of this trade.

Moscow remembers that the first result of the establishment of diplomatic ties between Tokyo and Peking was the conclusion of trade agreements amounting to about $80 billion. Among these accords were contracts for five iron and steel complexes, worth about $14 billion, which will enable China to double its steel production in a few years. That figure alone is only slightly less than the total aid allotted to the Third World last year by 16 of the most developed nations.

China's minister of foreign trade, Li Chiang, has declared that he is ready to sign long-term accords with the United States similar to those signed with Japan. Furthermore, these agreements would include the "most-favored nation" clause, which the United States does not allow to the Soviet Union because of the Jackson Amendment.

Faced with such an unpleasant outlook, the Kremlin is afraid that the increase of U.S. interest in China will mean less U.S. technology and finance made available to the Soviet Union. Moscow's warnings to the West (like the recent one in Sofia to an assembly of delegates from 77 Communist parties) against supplying weapons to China was simply a rhetorical exercise. Washington's "Chinese hand," so roundly denounced by Mr. Brezhnev, was being played with credit cards more than with atomic trumps.

This is why, when meeting with Averell Harriman, Juanita Kreps, Michael Blumenthal and 350 U.S. businessmen in Moscow last month, Mr. Brezhnev, Premier Alexei Kosygin and the highest officials of the Foreign Trade Ministry insisted that it was vital to repeal the Jackson Amendment and to put an end to "strategic" restrictions on trade.

Consequence

The second aspect of the "gift" to Mr. Brezhnev is political, but it is the obvious consequence of the economics involved. Paradoxically, while Mao was alive, all of China's diplomatic ploys to the rest of the world left the Kremlin unmoved. This was because China was a "paper tiger," and all its diplomatic initiatives exposed the ravages wrought by the "Great Leap Forward" and the "Cultural Revolution." Now, however, Mr. Hua and Teng Hsiao-ping are doing what Moscow fears most: They are modernizing both China's foreign policy and its internal regime. China is just beginning to create the means which it needs in its role as a major world power, in order to play that role fully.

The outlook is somber for Moscow. Although it would be too far-fetched to conceive of a Washington-Peking-Tokyo military axis, there can be no question but that the Chinese-Japanese agreements, the Chinese-U.S. agreements and the U.S.-Japanese accords complement each other and are inextricably linked. Thus, a new Far Eastern policy is being born for the United States, and any Kremlin notion of an Asian "collective security" pact — a long-sought goal — is fast disappearing.

Moscow's policy of encircling China has boomeranged. The battle for Asia will continue, but from vastly different positions.

Mr. Brezhnev was certainly not overjoyed to learn that a few days before his visit to the White House, Mr. Teng — his principal foe in Peking — will be the guest of honor there. Of course, as an Eastern European diplomat said recently, nothing "would prevent Mr. Brezhnev from being in Taipei all the time and Teng in Washington." But on a more serious note, the Kremlin's hands are tied; if it does not want to play a three-cornered game with Washington and Peking, then it will have to get out of the game and watch the other two from afar. And if there is anything Moscow wants to avoid, it is having to fight on two fronts at the same time.

Ill and the head of a worn-out clique incapable of facing up to the daily challenges of exploiting the mistakes of the capitalist world, chief of an international coalition being torn apart by the Romanian dissidence, Mr. Brezhnev has had to accept a series of setbacks. But he has done so by trying to make believe that everything was going his way.

Thus, while giving Mr. Carter a solemn warning of his discontent by torpedoing the SALT talks at the last moment, the Soviet president sent what Mr. Carter characterized as a "positive" message on U.S.-Chinese relations.

For the Russians, who boast that they know the Chinese better than anyone, and particularly better than do the Americans, it is considered only a question of time before they gain the upper hand. "We'll also have a party on our street," a Soviet diplomat said to a Western colleague, consoling himself with this old Russian dictum.

While waiting for that day, Mr. Brezhnev also has a short-term plan. He will meet Mr. Carter and use all the charm and conviction he has left to convince the U.S. president that in this three-way game, all players are, of course, equal, but nevertheless, some are more equal than others.

Letters

SALT Support

The article by Robert G. Kaiser of The Washington Post (IHT, Dec. 1) relating Sen. Jackson's recent critique in Lisbon of the SALT negotiations left a rather distorted picture of the proceedings and results of the North Atlantic Assembly's Lisbon meetings, according to many participants, and the rapporteurs of the two committees where the SALT negotiations were discussed in detail, Mr. Klaas de Vries of the Military Committee and Peter Corterier of the Political Committee, have asked that the record be set straight.

An amendment reflecting Sen. Jackson's approach and introduced by Sen. Hollings was approved by the Military Committee, but rejected by the Political Committee. The final text that emerged from the discussions was the text of the Political Committee, which rejected the key clauses of the Hollings-Jackson amendment. That amendment specifically argued that SALT had not constrained the growth of Soviet strategic forces and tactical nuclear forces.

The text of the Political Committee emphasized strong parliamentary support of the SALT negotiations, expressing concern that "an unrestrained strategic arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union would lead to a less stable and more dangerous world"; stating that "the failure to conclude an acceptable SALT-2 agreement will seriously damage the detente process and will increase political and military instability and insecurity"; and finally calling upon member governments of the Alliance "to support United States' efforts to conclude a SALT agreement which is equitable, balanced and verifiable" and to seek further negotiations that will reduce strategic nuclear forces. After heated debate in the Plenary Session, the resolution won the overwhelming support of the Assembly.

Finally, no mention was made in that article or later of the numerous replies to Sen. Jackson from West German, British, Danish, Dutch and U.S. parliamentarians, who argued that the current SALT negotiations were not detrimental to European interests but would enhance the security of the West. Among these critical responses was the contribution delivered by Mr. de Vries during the Plenary Session, a point-by-point analysis that calls attention to the reasons why the SALT negotiations deserve and are receiving European support.

SIMON LUNN,
Director,
Military Committee,
North Atlantic Assembly.
JOB DITTBERNER,
Director,
Political Committee,
North Atlantic Assembly.
Brussels.

A Wish for Iran

Reflecting the emotional and political polarization that characterizes Iran during its current crisis, much of Western reporting has concentrated either on the "opposition's demands" or the government's day-to-day tactics. I appeal to moderate Iranians and Iran's friends in the West to bestir themselves from their present emotionally induced catatonic paralysis and to assert a moderate centrist position.

There surely exist thousands of Iranians disgusted with the excesses that have characterized the past but exceedingly wary of the dangerous naivete of the vocal opposition. It is their responsibility to speak up now in order to preserve the benefits of the shah's regime, while reforming it in a way congenial to the opposition, who have so tellingly criticized it.

The failure at this critical juncture to stand up and to be counted, and to exert their influence in favor of reason, will be judged very harshly by history. The relinquishment of the political debate to tanks in the street and to mob rule guarantees an extreme solution of one type or another. As those fortunate enough to live in stable democracies know full well, liberty is not achieved easily, and once realized, is reversible. In Iran it must now be striven for, with perseverance but not with excessive rancor. The unity of Iran must be preserved while serious planning about a new strategy of economic development and the parallel pursuance of social justice, goes forward. The moderate middle class must make its voice heard now if only to show that it is, in fact, ready for political freedom.

If the recurrent bloodshed is to be arrested, and the undoubted achievements of the past few years are not to be dismantled, or reversed, Iranians must become constructively involved in the future of their own country. Only then can we hope that perhaps in a year's time, in a month of religious significance to many faiths, peace and hope will have returned to the hearts of Iranians and their well-wishers.

SHAHRAM CHUBIN.
London.

Vigilance

The editorial "No to Civil Defense" (IHT, Dec. 16-17) makes us Europeans wonder just how far the masochism of Americans has gone now that they can say that advance planning for a country's civil defense capacity is "arrogant," unfeeling," and "baloney."

History reminds us that in World War I, the ratio of military deaths to civilian ones was 20 to 1; in World War II, 1 to 1; in Korea, 1 to 5; and in Vietnam, 1 to 20. The anticipated ratio in a nuclear war is at least 100 civilians to 1 soldier.

This is why many countries, such as Switzerland, refuse to play ostrich by sticking their heads in the sand in the face of danger, but rather, as stated in one of the Swiss civil defense handbooks, attempt to perfect a "civil defense [aimed] at the protection, the rescue and the care of persons and the protection of goods and property by measures intended for the prevention or mitigation of the effects of armed conflicts." The handbook adds, contradicting the thesis of the IHT editorial, that "by . . . credible preparation for the fulfillment of its tasks, civil defense contributes decisively to dissuasion. Civil defense can render more difficult the aggressor's threat with death and annihilation, i.e., his attempted blackmail. Hence, our capability of maintaining our own political will and independence is improved."

As to media fantasies, the little red book of Swiss civil defense, which each home has received in French, German, or Italian, has the following statement: "The enemy will have begun, already in peace time, well before the launching of military operations, to attempt to weaken our resistance using all means available. Among these means: introducing doubt into our spirit by insidious propaganda, seeking to divide us, to win us over to his ideology. The press, radio, and television can undermine our will. Let us be vigilant."

MILAN BODI.
Geneva.

A Sense Of Unease In London

By James Reston

LONDON — This has been an off holiday season in London. The streets are bright and the shops, with their inflated prices and new inviting Arabic signs, have been frantically busy, but somehow it doesn't seem very merry.

More than 2,000 policemen on emergency duty are touring the fashionable West End in pairs for fear of Irish terrorists. Security guards check all parcels and handbags at department store doors. All suspicious cars or vans are worked over by the bomb squads, and while nothing much has happened, all this creates an atmosphere of uneasiness.

Meanwhile, the BBC was on strike for a couple of days before Christmas. There was a shortage of gasoline in some places for fear of a truckers' strike. Fog closed the main London airport at the height of the Christmas rush — otherwise all was well.

Look of London

Going into 1979, the 40th year since the outbreak of the last world war, London, despite its present troubles, still looks like an imperial capital. The restored Houses of Parliament with Big Ben gleaming in the tower almost look sovereign over business and labor alike.

St. Paul's Cathedral, bathed in soft yellow light, presides over the old city and, from the Waterloo Bridge at night, is serenely beautiful. The carolers still go to Trafalgar Square with its dancing fountains and its lovely background of the illuminated National Gallery and the spire of St. Martin in the Fields.

The prime minister's house seems almost deserted. There is a single policeman at the entrance to Downing Street and another policeman at the door of No. 10.

Inside, Prime Minister James Callaghan sits alone at the long Cabinet table and talks amiably about serious problems. He has just been giving "a curmudgeon" lecture in this room, he says, to the leaders of British industry.

Production too low, inflation too high. They were not doing enough to help, he insisted (but many more industrial plants were shut down or on short staffs for the yearend holidays than in the United States).

Critical of Unions

The prime minister was also critical of the unions and he showed a visitor one of his favorite Christmas presents: a scroll containing a speech by the head of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to members of that union in 1851. "Let charity and wisdom guide you in your efforts," it said. The prime minister read this and other similar passages from the speech with obvious envy.

He didn't say he was looking forward to next year's British elections and he didn't indicate when he would call them, but he is obviously determined to prove that he can retain his office by the election of all the people rather than merely by the election of his party alone.

He did not minimize the problem. Labor had acquired its share of enemies in recent years, he said, and the economy was far from good. Also, the leader of the Conservative Party, Margaret Thatcher (Mrs. T, as he called her) might get a lot of support from voters who might just like to see what would happen with a woman prime minister.

Callaghan said he was eager for the meeting with President Carter, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at Guadeloupe in the West Indies early in January.

There were many things to talk about: the future of the alliance for example. For the moment he said it seemed to be in "slack water" with no common sense of direction, "ideas but no ideals . . . no general ideas that could make us look up, no sense of adventure."

An Agenda

Also there were many specific problems to talk over, he said: the SALT negotiations and their effect on the defenses of Europe, the Israeli, Egyptian, Iranian and Rhodesian problems and the future of U.S. nuclear policy, among others. So saying, he went off to his official country house at Checkers not depressed by his troubles. And this year is perhaps typical of the British people — elaborately calm and better at managing trouble than in getting out of it. What really hurts here now is not the loss of empire so much as the loss of sense of community, of the common purpose that enabled them to survive the two world wars.

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Ex-Convict Is Charged

Police Unearth 13 Bodies Under an Illinois House

KNOLLWOOD PARK TOWNSHIP, Ill., Dec. 27 (NYT) — Cook County sheriff's investigators yesterday unearthed eight skeletons from the crawl space under the suburban Chicago home of a contractor, bringing the total found since Friday to 13.

The bodies were under the garage section of the neat, three-bedroom, brick-fronted home of John Gacy, 37, who reveled in playing a clown at children's parties.

Gacy, twice married and twice divorced, once served 18 months in an Iowa prison for sodomy with a teen-aged boy. He is being held without bail on charges that he murdered a 15-year-old youth from suburban Des Plaines earlier this month.

The body of that boy, Robert Piest, still has not been recovered, but investigators say that Gacy confessed, in a rambling statement following the discovery of the first three skeletons Friday, to strangling the youth and throwing his body into the Des Plaines River.

He also is said to have told investigators that he had killed as many as 32 young men over the last four years after having sexual relations with them. He was quoted as having said he tossed the bodies of at least five others into the river but that most were buried under his house.

"Apparently he was telling the truth," said Sgt. Howard Anderson of the Sheriff's Department, who reported the latest grisly discoveries. "He's changed his numbers somewhat — there could be 32, but there might be only 25. We expect to uncover three or four a day and we expect to be there for more than a few days."

"I think, when this whole thing is over, you may be witnessing one of the most horrible crimes of the century," said Dr. Robert Stein, Cook County medical examiner, who was working with investigators in their painstaking search for more shallow graves in the crawl space, which measures about 30 by 40 feet.

Sgt. Anderson said a thorough check of young men who had been reported missing in the Chicago area indicated that "there are seven, eight or nine people from this area who could be under the house."

He said that no positive identification had been made as yet of any of the remains, whose decomposition had been hastened by lime that was spread over them. "What we're uncovering is mostly skeletons," he explained. "It's impossible to make a sight identification."

John Gacy

Waverley Root

The Horrors of Hangovers. . .

PARIS — I am not gifted with clairvoyance, but I am prepared to put my reputation for prophecy on the line: On Dec. 31 next, barring the unlikely ultimate catastrophe, an appreciable proportion of the human race will be engaged with enthusiasm in seeing the old year out.

I am also willing to predict that on Jan. 1 next, an appreciable proportion of that appreciable proportion will be seeing the new year in and wondering whether it is really worth the trouble. As Dorothy Parker put it:

Drink and dance and laugh and lie
Love, the reeling midnight through,
For tomorrow we shall die!
(But, alas, we never do.)"

Survival does not always seem certain as, on New Year's morn, we return to relative consciousness and bend all our depleted energies to the task of persuading the walls to stop revolving. "Oh, 'tis jesting, dancing, drinking/Spins the heavy world around," as A.E. Housman ungrammatically observed, and they do, they do.

We may as well resign ourselves to the certainty that on New Year's Day millions of Americans will be suffering from hangover, — and millions of Germans from *Katzenjammer* (cat wailing), Frenchmen from *gueule de bois* (wooden mouth) or *mal aux cheveux* ("My hair hurts!"), and Englishmen feeling chippy or from suffering from hot coppers (something really should be done about the way the English mistreat the American language).

Sincere Ecumenism

All these diverse spirits, whatever tongues they speak, will be united in an instinctive and unsuspectably sincere ecumenism — the search for relief from a condition of which Robert Benchley said, "There is no cure save death."

There are less drastic defenses against the hangover, of which the most effective is not to drink too much in the first place. This opinion is not unanimous. "Man, being reasonable, must get drunk," asserted Lord Byron, surely a reasonable man if ever there was one.

A fortune awaits the person who can produce a remedy for New Year Ailment (which, it is rumored, occasionally occurs at other moments of the year), but no one yet seems to have achieved a sure-fire one.

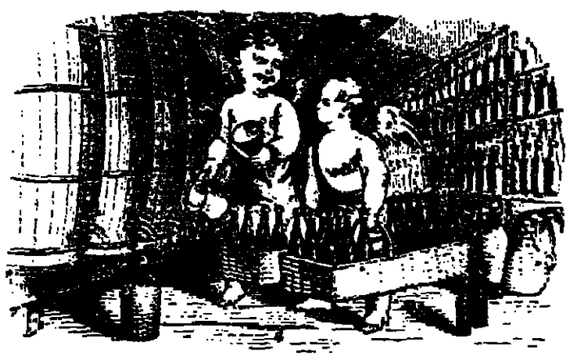
The Italian bitters called Fernet Branca is presented modestly only as good for upset stomachs, but public rumor has it that the sort of stomachs it is particularly good at soothing are those that have been upset by liquor. Fernet Branca looks like ink and tastes like medicine, and I am personally intimidated by it even when in robust health. But I have seen it work.

At this point, you will be expecting a list of remedies for New Year's heebie-jeebies, either of the good health school (onion soup, sauerkraut juice), or such horrors as the English hot cider with ginger, in accordance with the theory of the hair of the dog that bit you, a phrase with the homely, rustic tang of folk talk, which as a matter of fact seems first to have sprung from the pen of that pre-Elizabethan writer John Heywood.

I intend to abstain from this amusement, and instead will offer a trinity of rules which, if thoughtfully followed, may allow you to wake up on New Year's morning without a hangover — at the risk of being despised by those who detest the injustice implicit in any escape from this flail.

- Rule 1: Don't go to a New Year's party. Stay home with a good book. (Don't watch television; it may drive you to drink).
- Rule 2: If you can't resist carousing, eat as much as possible with what you drink. The human body can eliminate alcohol with reasonable speed, but it shouldn't be overworked. Food in the stomach monopolizes some space along the gastric lining and filters the alcohol, slowing its access to the bloodstream. Besides, the time you use up in eating is subtracted from the time you would otherwise spend drinking.
- Rule 3: If you must drink heavily, try to drink only the very best, no matter how much it costs your host. Alcoholic beverages of high quality do less damage, probably because nobody has dared tamper with the basic product and fill it full of what are called congeners — extraneous substances that can do more harm than alcohol and stay in your system after the alcohol has gone.

I twice had occasion to study this phenomenon in extreme conditions. On the first, a bus deposited me overnight at a hotel in the French Jura that was reputed to have the finest cellar in the entire region. I mentioned this fact to the manager and he led me downstairs. I must have tasted that night every wine of the Jura, including one bottle 80 years old, along with a few of its distilled spirits.



The session ended when the bus drew up in the morning to continue its way and I climbed aboard fully expecting to be smitten somewhere on the route. Nothing happened. I fell asleep after a while, which was normal, since I had neglected to go to bed the night before, but I woke up in the pink of condition.

My second experience was in Colmar, where I attended the annual wine fair. I was in the tow of an Alsatian wine-grower, and he did the ordering. It was another all-night affair, complicated by the nonstop ministrations of one of the noisiest brass bands in the world. I felt fine the next day.

A similar experiment was tried on a national scale during the period of Prohibition, whose latter part I spent in Paris, where the writ of the Volstead Amendment did not run. I was working for the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune, which was obliged to concoct each year — according to newspaperdom's inviolable law that says such observances must be written about even if nothing interesting has happened — two stories about the New Year's celebration, one for the United States, one for France. The U.S. account ended variously, as the news would have it. But the French story, by house tradition, ended each year with the same sentence:

"There were no deaths from poison liquor."

Correction

In an article Dec. 12, it was erroneously reported that "the persimmon. . .is the closest approach in America to the plum, an Old World fruit which did not exist in America until the colonists imported it." In fact, there were plenty of American plums about and early settlers *did* import European plums, but only because they preferred them. As for the closeness of the persimmon to the plum — well, they both grow on trees.

Waverley Root

. . . and Alcoholism in France

By Harriet Welty Rochefort

PARIS (IHT) — It is 7 a.m., and the cafe is filling up with workers from the nearby Renault plant. Blue-overalled men down a third round of *vin blanc sec*. Clerks talk animatedly over their *cafe arrose* (coffee with a shot of rum or cognac). Drinking in cafes a custom? "An obligation," comes the reply. And if all of France's cafes were to be closed tomorrow? "Revolution!"

For millions of French, the cafe is essential — a rendezvous for lovers, haven for the lonely, meeting place for friends. It is also a major backdrop for a particularly French tragedy: alcoholism.

Last July a law was passed enabling police to administer a breath-analyzer test at any time on French roads. That, plus a television/radio "Drink or Drive" campaign, may be the beginning of the end of what has been the look-the-other-way attitude of the French government.

'National Illness'

With alcohol held responsible for 40 percent of all France's road deaths; with one man in four (and one woman in 12) suffering from alcoholism; and with 30,000 Frenchmen dying every year from cirrhosis of the liver, it is hardly surprising that Le Monde once labeled alcoholism the "national illness."

That illness is rooted less in the French cafe than in a mentality that clings to such reassuring adages as "a meal without wine is like a day without sunshine" and to Pasteur's famous designation of wine as the "healthiest and most hygenic" of drinks. (Pasteur happened to add "when used moderately" and was talking during a typhoid epidemic, when wine was obviously preferable to polluted water).

France is the world's largest wine producer and is proud of it. Wine is one of the 295 items on the country's cost-of-living index. There are an astounding number of ways to say "Bottoms up!" in French: One sets out to *prendre un pot, trinquer, s'en jeter un*, or *picoler*. There is *la tournee*, wherein everyone in a group has to buy a round of drinks; there is the *trou normand*, the customary shot of calvados as a mid-meal digestion aid.

Alcohol is omnipresent, and a large part of the population simply drinks too much. The chilling fact is that, at any given time, nearly 50 percent of France's hospital beds are occupied by alcoholics. But alcoholism is as touchy a subject in France as candid discussion of sex used to be in the United States. Says Marie Riboud of the Mental Hygiene Center here: "When people see a drunk, they laugh. But when they are confronted with someone who has the DTs, they want to run away."

Perhaps the worst part of the problem is that everyone is tired of hearing about it. Says French journalist Francois de Closets, "Information about alcoholism bores everyone. . . In France everyone is against alcoholism. . .and on the other hand, everyone is for alcohol." The Comite National de Defense contre l'Alcoolisme (CNDA) estimates that there are four million French men and women who can be classified as excessive drinkers. Yet often these people do not consider themselves as alcoholics.

"On the contrary," says Dr. Jean-Claude Coupard, a company doctor in Nantes, "Drinking is firmly anchored in our traditions. When I hint to a patient that he or she may be an alcoholic, the reaction is always one of deep shock. For them, it is as normal as drinking a glass of water. It will take generations to change these habits."

French medical thinking is undergoing some changes of its own. Says Professor Daniel Perrin of St. Jacques Hospital in Nantes: "The attitude of doctors to alcoholics reflects the attitude of the general population. The reaction of the doctor is often one of intolerance because the patient defies his orders not to drink. The doctor often feels the alcoholic is at fault, and that he deserves his fate."

Comments Dr. R.M. Haas of the St. Cloud Hospital: "Many doctors prefer to perform a beautiful liver operation rather than treat the illness in its beginning stages."

But changes in the profession's thinking, slow as they may be, are in fact coming. Seminars on alcoholism are now being given in the medical schools in Rouen and Amiens. And there has been some innovation. At St. Cloud, Haas mixes his alcoholism patients with his "regular" patients; conversation is encouraged, and patients are issued daily "progress letters." And there is Les Bruyeres, a modern center in the quiet Normandy countryside, an alcoholism clinic where psychiatry also plays a major role in rehabilitation. Both facilities are trying to combat age-old negative attitudes toward alcoholics.

Les Bruyeres, opened in 1972, has had a 60 percent successful rehabilitation rate, well above that of "traditional" medical-treatment-only centers. Another Bruyeres-like facility was opened in Grasse in 1974.

The ambiguous attitude of the medical world may explain why many alcoholics seek refuge in such self-help groups as Alcoholics Anonymous, the Protestant *Croix Bleue*, the Catholic *Croix d'Or*, the *Amitie PTT* and *La Sante de la Famille des Chemins de Fer Francais*.

Alcoholism is vying with cancer and heart disease for top ranking among France's killers. It is far from being solved (many politicians regard backing a national anti-alcoholism campaign as professional suicide).

And, unlike cancer and heart disease, alcoholism is truly a "national illness," one that will be conquered only by changing many deep-rooted traditions. Ironically, those are among the traditions that make France such a pleasant country in which to live — and drink.

In U.S. Test With Neutrinos

Beams Said to Relay Data Through Earth

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Scientists from Western Washington University say they have carried out the first successful demonstration that neutrinos — little-known nuclear particles that have neither electric charge nor mass — can be used to carry messages through the earth.

To do so, the scientists say, they used a "telescope" of their own design to "see" a beam of waste particles originating at the Fermi National Laboratory, known as Fermilab, in Batavia, Ill., and passing several miles through hills.

The leader of the group, Dr. Peter Kotzer, believes that the technique will eventually permit global communication even with deeply submerged submarines, by neutrino beams passing through the seas and the earth itself.

Naval Research

The United States Naval Research Laboratory has been conducting research along the same lines, because the problem of communication with submerged submarines has long vexed military commanders.

The Western Washington University group carried out its successful experiment after hauling its heavy and very sensitive equipment in a tractor-trailer truck from the Pacific Coast through a blizzard to Fermilab.

"We neither asked for nor received facilities from Fermilab itself," Dr. Kotzer said in an interview, "but we made use of their waste particle beam. We set up our track and neutrino telescope on a Sunday in a kind of parking lot near West Chicago, 4.1 kilometers [2½ miles] from the source of the particle beam at Fermilab. By the end of the week, we knew we had it. It was a wonderful Christmas present for us all."

Dr. Kotzer's group has for several years sought the funds needed for a full-scale neutrino communication experiment, in which the "sender" would be the Fermilab particle accelerator and the "receiver" would be in Puget Sound directly through the earth, 1,719 miles away. But the scientists say that Fermilab has been unwilling to spend the very large amount required for the equipment needed to deflect its beam into the ground at the correct angle for emerging in Puget Sound.

The Western Washington group therefore devised last week's experiment as a cheap alternative that could at least demonstrate the principle.

Detecting neutrinos poses staggering problems in itself, and the idea that neutrinos could actually be put to use has seemed beyond imaginable possibility. Since neutrinos have no charge they cannot be measured electromagnetically, and since they have no mass they are unlikely to register their presence by colliding with matter.

But a tiny proportion of each flock of neutrinos does collide with atomic particles, causing little showers of secondary particles, known as mu mesons. The mu mesons collide with other matter to produce tiny sparks of light called Cerenkov scintillation. By measuring these little flashes, scientists can calculate roughly the number of neutrinos that must have been responsible.

"What we've done here at Batavia," he said, "was to set up three 550-gallon oil drums filled with water, arranged in a line that coincides with the particle beam emerging from the Fermilab accelerator, which is on the other side of a large hill.

"Inside the drums are Cerenkov flash counters," Dr. Kotzer said. "Most of the flashes detected come from cosmic ray particles, which have a much higher energy than the neutrinos coming out of Fermilab's beam.

"But by spacing the drums about 17 feet apart in the line of the beam and comparing the time between flashes in the drums with the speed of the neutrinos, we were able to distinguish between the cosmic neutrinos and the Fermilab beam neutrinos."

The Fermilab accelerator produces a beam of positively charged protons which, during Dr. Kotzer's experiment, carried an energy of about 350 billion electron volts. The laboratory uses this beam for its own experiments, and the "used" particles then pass outside the facility where they are blocked by the hill from irradiating West Chicago.

But the protons hitting the backstop hill produce secondary showers of neutrinos and mu mesons which keep on going, without causing harm to human beings. It is this secondary beam of "particle garbage" that Dr. Kotzer put to use.

Dr. Kotzer plans to return to the experiment after the holidays.

"We were terribly lucky," he said, "that our equipment survived the minus-34-degree-Fahrenheit temperature we encountered driving across Montana. We're even luckier that this experiment has succeeded so well."

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

NYSE Closing Prices December 27

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —								
39½	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.7	7	155	31¾	31½	31½	
23⅞	15½	AMF	1.24	7.8	7	244	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ¼
14¾	8⅞	APL	1	10.50	95	10	9⅞	10	10	
48⅝	32⅝	ARA	1.64	4.5	8	43	36⅝	35¾	36⅝+	⅜
31⅝	19	ASA	1	4.2		689	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
14⅞	8⅝	ATO	.48	4.8	5	56	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
40	29	AbbtLb	.84	2.4	15	787	35¼	34⅝	35	— ¼
23¾	11⅞	AcmeC	1	5.3	6	3	19	18⅞	19	
6¼	3⅝	AdmDg	.04	1.1	5	75	3¾	3½	3⅝	
13	11	AdaEx	1.11e	9.4		*49	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	4.7	7	62	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
32⅝	13¾	Adrsz	.28	1.3	8	133	21⅝	21⅛	21½	— ⅜
45¾	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.6	4	607	39⅝	38⅞	39	— ⅛
26⅝	15⅞	Ahmans	1	5.6	4	329	18¾	18	18	— ½
4	2	Aileen				75	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
31⅞	22⅛	AirPrd	.60	2.5	9	133	23⅞	22½	23¾+	⅛
26¾	14⅝	AirFrt	1	5.7	9	22	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞—	¼
15¼	11⅛	Akzona	.80	7.0	13	130	12	11¼	11⅝	
18	14⅛	AlaGas	1.40	9.6	6	13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
9⅝	7⅞	AlaP dpf.87		11.		52	8	7⅞	7⅞	
98½	80¼	AlaP pf	9	11.		z100	81¼	81¼	81¼+	¼
90⅝	77	AlaP pf	8.16	10.		z10	78½	78½	78½+	1½
91	74	AlaP pf	8.28	11.		z240	73	d73½	75	+1
22¼	13½	Alaskin	.46	4.2	14	225	16¼	15½	15⅝—	⅛
40	17	Albany	1	3.7	8	44	27¼	26¾	27⅛—	½
9⅝	6¼	Alberto	.24	5.0	10	85	7¾	7¼	7¼	
46¾	24⅞	Albertsn	.96	2.6	8	59	36¼	36	36¼	
37	21⅝	AlcoE	2	5.9	5	177	34¼	33⅞	34	— ⅛
31⅝	21¼	AlcaStd	1.16a	4.8	5	23	24¼	24	24	
8½	5¼	Alexalr	.40	6.7	6	192	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
26	13⅝	AllgCp	1	4.9	8	29	20¼	20½	20½—	¼
15	3⅝	AllegAir			2	474	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
29¼	18	Allg pf	1.87	9.0		22	21	20¾	20¾—	⅛
20¼	13⅝	AllgLd	1.28	8.8	7	54	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
39⅝	30¼	AllgL pf	3	9.8		58	30⅝	30⅝	30½	
23⅞	20½	AllgL pr2.19		10.		6	21¼	21	21	— ¼
20½	15¼	AllgPw	1.72	11.	9	844	15½	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
19⅝	13⅛	AllenGp	1	6.4	6	25	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
35	20⅝	Allergan	.50	1.7	15	63	30	29	29¼—	⅜
45⅝	27⅝	AllCh	2	7.0	6	706	29½	28⅝	28⅝—	⅜
15½	9⅝	AllMnl	.80	7.3	7	8	11	11	11	+ ⅛
16¾	11⅛	AllPd	.60	5.3		25	11⅝	11¼	11⅝—	⅛
28	18⅝	AllStr	1.40	6.4	5	40	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
38⅝	22⅝	AllsCh	1.70	5.8	5	403	29½	28⅝	29⅛—	⅛
16⅝	8⅝	AllrAu	.60b	5.0	8	4	12	12	12	
22¼	14½	AlphPr	.72e	4.8	5	10	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
53	38½	Alcoa	2	4.2	7	178	48¾	47¾	48	— ½
21	13¾	AmISug	1	7.5	13	136	13½	d13¼	13¼—	⅜
53⅝	31	Amax	2.20	4.5	29	192	49½	48½	48½—	¼
49½	38	Amax pf	3	6.4		15	47¾	47	47	—1
28½	12⅝	Amcord	1.10	6.7	6	23	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅜
26¾	16¼	Amrce	1.20	6.9	5	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝+	⅛
41¾	31	Amrc pf	2.60	8.3		3	32	31½	31½—	⅛
33¼	22½	AHess	1b	3.4	10	492	29¾	29¼	29¼—	⅜
73	52⅝	AHes pf	3.50	5.3		14	66	65½	65½—	⅜
19⅝	9	AmAir	.40	2.9	4	493	14	13½	13⅝—	⅜
9⅞	3¼	AmAgr	wt			100	5⅞	5½	5½—	¼
22⅝	19⅛	AAir pf	2.18	11.		34	19⅝	19¼	19½	
23½	12¾	ABaker	1.20b	8.7	6	40	13¾	13¾	13¾+	⅛
53	39⅝	ABrnds	4	7.9	7	40	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
25½	22⅝	ABrd	pf1.70	7.1		13	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
43¼	33	ABdcst	1.20	3.4	8	408	35¼	35⅛	35⅛—	⅜
43⅝	34⅝	AmCan	2.80	7.9	6	52	36	35¾	35¾—	⅜
23⅝	19½	ACan	pf1.75	8.8		1	20	20	20	—¼
4⅝	2⅝	ACenIry				57	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛+	¼
45⅝	16⅝	ACredt	1.30	3.0	11	22	44	43⅝	44	
16⅝	12⅝	ACyan	1.50	5.9	8	513	25⅝	25	25¼	
13¼	8	AmDist		24		26	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	⅜
36	22⅝	ADT	1.08	4.4	9	16	25	24⅝	24⅝	
11¾	6½	ADualVt				9	9¼	8⅝	8⅝—	⅜
24⅝	20⅝	AEIPw	2.16	10.	9	348	21¼	21¼	21¼—	¼
40⅝	27⅝	AmExp	1.60	5.3	7	822	30½	29⅞	30	— ⅜
17⅝	9¼	AFamil	.40	5.9	5	232	10½	10	10¼	
24¼	19⅝	AGIBd	1.96e	10.		64	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	½
19	15⅝	AGnCv	1.32	8.3		37	16¼	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
29⅝	21½	AGnIns	1	3.7	4	203	26⅞	26¼	26⅝+	¼
36¾	27⅝	AGin	pf1.80	5.3		270	34¼	33⅞	34	+ ½
29½	21⅝	AGin	pf .90	3.4		1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝+	⅜
13	3½	AHeritLf	.40	3.8	8	4	10½	10½	10½	
22½	12	AmHoist	1	6.5	7	121	15¼	14⅝	14⅝—	⅜
32¾	26⅛	AHome	1.40	5.0	13	584	28	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
142¾	117	AHome	pf 2	1.6		1	124	124	124	
32¾	22⅝	AmHosp	.68	2.6	11	251	26¼	25⅞	26	— ⅛
13⅛	4¾	AmInvst	.30	2.9	19	74	10½	10	10¼—	⅛
35⅝	16⅝	AMI	.60b	1.8	12	1535	34	32	33¼—1¾	
7½	3⅞	AmMotrs			6	405	4⅝	4¾	4¾	
47	37⅞	ANatR	3	7.5	6	75	40	39½	39⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10¼	AShip	.80a	6.3	13	25	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
53⅛	32¼	AStand	2.40	6.3	6	158	41⅝	41	41	
9⅝	6	ASterl	.32	5.0	9	229	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	½
37⅞	28	AmStrs	2.24	7.1	5	14	31⅞	31¼	31¼—	¼
64⅝	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.6	8	894	61	60⅝	60⅝—	¼
67¼	59¼	ATT pf	4	6.3		10	63¾	63¼	63¼—	¼
49⅝	43⅝	ATT pf	3.64	8.2		110	44⅝	44¼	44½—	½
59⅝	45	ATT pf	3.74	8.2		6	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	⅜
13⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.84	7.6	5	26	11⅛	11	11⅛+	¼
19½	14⅝	AWat	pf1.43	9.5		z610	15¼	15	15	—¼
14⅝	11⅝	AWat	pf1.25	10.		z100	12	12	12	+¼
14¾	12⅝	AWa	Spf1.25	9.9		z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
23¼	15⅝	Ameron		6.2	5	3	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
16⅛	9½	AmesD	.40	3.2	5	2	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
37⅝	27¼	AmetEk	1.80	6.0	8	15	30½	30¼	30¼	
20⅝	14⅞	AmFoc	1	6.0	6	28	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
26	12¼	AMIC	.20	.8	10	9	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
40	24	AMPInc	.60	1.9	13	141	31⅝	31⅛	31¼+	¼
16½	12	Ampco	.60	3.8	8	44	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
19⅝	9⅝	Ampex			11	197	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
6⅞	1⅝	AmrepCp			13	56	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35	8.6	11	65	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅜
8⅛	6¼	Amst pf	.68	10.		3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
45	29⅛	Amsted	1.72	4.9	8	36	35⅞	34¾	35⅛—	⅜
31⅝	24⅝	AnchrH	1.60	6.2	5	42	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
26	18⅝	AndClay	1	4.6	8	94	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+	¼
8⅛	5⅛	Angelica	.20	5.1	6	74	6	5⅝	5⅞—	⅛
13¼	4⅝	Anixter	.32	3.4	6	24	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
27¼	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t	2.0	16	15	26½	26⅝	26⅝	
26½	13½	Apache	.50	2.4	11	85	21	20½	20¾+	⅜
90	75	ApPw	pf8.12	11.		z70	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝—1⅞	
22½	8⅝	ApldDig			9	398	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	½
49⅝	20⅝	ApldDig	pf1	4.3		8	24⅝	23½	23½—1⅛	
11	3⅛	ApplMg			9	42	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
26⅝	15	ArcatoC	.96	4.9	6	51	19½	19¼	19½+	¼
34⅝	29	ArcatC	pf 2	6.8		3	29½	29¼	29¼—	¼
27	25	ArcatC	ptwi2.16	8.2		1	26¼	26¼	26¼+	½
19½	12¾	ArchrD	.20b	1.4	9	256	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11¾	5	ArcticEnt			6	34	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
8½	4⅝	Arlstar			6	98	8½	8⅝	8⅝	
21⅝	18⅝	ArizPS	1.88	9.3	6	112	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	¼
114½	106	ArizPst	10.70	10.		b450	106¼	106	106	
18½	9⅛	ArkBest	.40b	5.5	5	32	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	ArkLGs	2.20	6.9	8	20	32⅝	31¾	31¾—	⅜
5¼	2⅝	ArlenRty				417	2½	2⅝	2⅝	
8¼	5⅝	Armoda			12	16	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
22⅝	17	Armco	1.36	7.0	5	55	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	¼
30½	25⅝	Arm pf	2.10	8.0		8	26⅝	26¼	26¼—	¼
60¼	51	Armr	pf4.75	9.0		z20	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝+	¼
21⅝	14⅝	ArmstCk	1	6.5	8	264	15⅝	15⅝	15½+	⅛
32	18⅝	ArmRu	1.20	5.5	4	33	22½	22	22	+⅛
25⅝	15⅝	AroCorp	1	5.4	10	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
23⅝	12	Arvin		7.3	4	139	14¼	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
37	22⅝	Arvin	pf 2	8.4		16	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
20⅝	13⅝	Asarco	.40	2.9		493	14	13½	13⅝—	⅜
51½	27	AshlOil	2.40	4.7	6	141	51⅝	50	50¼—	½
34½	31	AshlOil	wi			3	34½	34½	34½	
25⅝	15⅝	AsdGG	1.50	9.2	7	113	16⅝	16	16⅝—	⅛
20¼	13	Athlone	1	5.1	5	53	19½	19¼	19½	
23⅞	18	AtCyEl	1.74	9.8	9	113	18⅝	d17⅝	17¾—	¼
57⅝	43⅛	AtRich	2.40	4.2	9	795	57½	56⅝	56⅝—	⅜
195	151½	AtlRc	pf 3	1.6		2	193	193	193	—2
51½	41¾	AtlRc	pf3.75	8.9		z280	42	42	42	
68⅞	51⅝	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.1		6	68¼	67¾	67¾—	⅜
15¼	9½	AtlasCp				10	10¼	10	10¼—	⅛
34⅝	23	AutoDta	.52	1.7	16	16	38⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
35	15⅛	AvcoCp	1	4.3	2	303	24¼	23	23½—1⅛	
70	41	Avco	pf 3.20	6.5		21	50	49¼	49½	
87½	49	Avco	pf 4.20	6.8		22	62¼	61	62	
19½	12⅝	Avery	.52	3.7	8	20	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
23⅝	13⅝	Avnet	.70	4.4	6	195	16⅛	15⅝	15¾—	⅜
63	43⅝	Avon	2.60	4.8	14	285	54	53⅝	53⅝—	⅜
		— B—B—B —								
3	1½	BT Mfg				126	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
11⅝	5	Bache	.40a	5.7	4	217	7⅝	6⅞	7	+⅛
35⅝	25½	BakrInt	.44	1.4	12	534	32½	32	32	—⅛
24⅝	13¾	BaldwU	1	5.0	5	9	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
34⅞	24½	BldU pf	2.04	6.8		1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+	⅛
28⅝	18½	BallCo	1.20	5.3	6	11	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅜
71¾	15⅝	BallyMf	.10	.2	17	440	42⅝	41½	41½—1¼	
27⅞	23⅞	BallGE	2.28	9.4	7	135	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
57	46	Ball	pfB4.50	9.8		z180	46	46	46	
24¼	17⅝	BancCal	.72	3.9	5	23	19⅝	18⅝	19⅛—	¼
16⅞	11⅛	Bandag	.50	3.8	8	147	13⅝	13	13	+⅛
31⅝	17⅝	BangPnt	.60	3.0	4	70	21⅝	20¼	20¼—1½	
31½	17⅝	BankP	pf1.25	6.0		1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	⅜
42½	25	BanP	pf 2	6.9		2	29	29	29	+ ⅛
38	29⅞	BnkNY	2.44a	7.4	5	107	33	32¼	33	+1
17⅝	13	BkofVa	1.04	7.3	5	19	14½	14¼	14¼—	⅛
29⅞	20⅝	BnkAm	1.10	4.3	8	917	25⅝	25¼	25⅝—	⅛
40	32⅝	BankTr	3	9.1	5	z70	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	⅜
29¼	25⅞	BkTr	pf 2.50	9.9		x19	25⅝	d25⅝	25⅝—	¼
51⅞	44⅝	BkTr	pf 4.22	9.3		x50	45½	d45½	45½	
21⅝	8⅝	Banner	.12	1.2	12	69	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅜
29½	21¼	Barber	1.40	6.1	10	24	26	26	26¼	
18⅝	10⅝	BardCR	.32	2.8	9	257	11⅞	11¼	11⅝—	⅜
28	16½	BarnsGr	1	4.6	6	15	21⅝	21¼	21⅝+	⅛
38¼	14⅝	BarrWr	.72	2.5	11	135	29½	27⅝	29⅝+	1½
45⅝	19	Basich	1.40	3.1	14	448	44⅝	44¼	44⅝+	⅜
103	45	Basic	pf2.50	2.5		z50	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝+	½
65¾	35½	BatesMf	.80	1.3	61	10	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	
54½	32¼	Bausch	1.72	4.4	8	242	39	37⅝	39	+ ⅛
49¾	32⅝	BauchTrv	.48	1.0	16	128	42½	41¾	41⅞—	⅜
5⅝	2½	BayColP			9	134	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	19	BayStG	1.96	10.	7	6	19⅝	19	19¼+	¼
10⅝	7½	BayKlg	.48	5.0	7	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
33¾	24⅝	Bearing	.80	2.9	9	2	27⅝	27¼	27¼—	⅜
29¼	22	BeatFd	1.08	4.8	9	863	22⅝	22½	22⅝—	¼
58½	49	BeatF	pf3.38	6.9		173	49½	49¼	49½—	⅛
24¾	21¾	Beckm	.28	1.2	17	123	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
41	30⅝	BechD	.84	2.6	12	389	32	31¾	32	+ ¼
31½	20	Beech	.80b	3.3	8	117	24¼	23⅝	24¼	
5	2⅝	Beker			1	134	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	¼
40¼	27	BelcoP	1.20a	3.2	5	14	38¼	38	38	+¼
26½	19⅛	Belden	1.44	7.3	5	8	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	¼
8⅛	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	5.5	7	12	6½	6½	6½	
23⅝	13⅞	BellHow	.96	6.2	7	163	15⅝	15¼	15¼	
9⅛	4⅝	BellInd	.12a	2.0	5	68	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
55⅝	47¼	BellCd	4.56	8.3	8	14	55⅝	55⅛	55⅛—	½
24⅝	18½	Bemis	1.40	7.0	6	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
43⅝	32⅝	Bendix	2.56	7.1	6	82	36¼	36	36¼	
26⅝	18⅝	BenfCo	1.80	7.7	6	81	23⅝	23⅝	23¼+	⅛
51⅞	43	Benef	pf4.30	10.		29	43	43	43	—¼
53	43½	Benef	pf4.50	10.		z140	43	d43	43	—½
28⅝	23½	Benef	pf2.50	10.		z550	24½	24	24½+	½
5⅝	2⅝	BengtB			8	106	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
9⅝	3	BerkevP			6	131	5⅝	5½	5⅝—	⅛
34¼	20½	BestPd	.16	.6	9	61	25⅝	25	25	—⅝
27⅛	19⅛	BethSt	1	5.0	5	918	20	19⅝	20	
40⅝	29	BigThr	.80	2.4	12	90	32⅝	32⅝	32¾+	¼
16⅝	15⅛	Binney	.80	5.2	8	23	15⅝	15⅛	15¼	
26⅞	17⅛	BioFSL	1	5.6	4	13	18¼	18	18	
21¾	14¼	BlackDr	.48	4.0	11	389	17⅝	16¾	17⅛+	⅛
32	16⅝	BlairJn	1.28	5.5	5	21	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
17⅛	13¼	BlissL	1	7.4	6	216	13½	13½	13½	
24⅞	19	BlckHR	1.36	5.7	11	118	24	23⅝	24	— ⅛
24⅞	18¼	BlueB	1.40	6.7	5	70	20⅝	20¼	20⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4½	Bluebrd	.20	2.3	5	46	8⅝	7⅞	8⅝—	¼
7⅞	4¼	BobbleBr			4	89	4⅝	¾	4⅝	
76	25	Boeln	1.20a	1.6	12	1399	74¼	73¼	73¼—1	
33½	22¼	BolsaC	1.25	4.7	6	142	26½	26¼	26½	
31⅝	25¼	Borden	1.72	6.7	6	128	26	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
34⅝	25⅝	BorgW	2	7.1	5	87	28⅝	28	28¼—	⅜
9⅞	2⅝	Bormans			4	21	7	6⅞	6⅞	
26⅞	22½	BosEd	2.44	10.	8	52	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+	⅛
97	82½	BosE	pfA.88	11.		z230	84	d82	84	+1
12⅞	10⅛	BosE	pr1.17	11.		13	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
15½	13½	BosE	pr1.46	11.		9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	5⅞	Bonitf	.36	2.8	6	213	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
33½	20⅝	BrownC	.80	2.9	8	47	28⅝	27¼	27¼—	1
31¼	24	BrlpSt	1.08	4.2	9	15	25¾	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
40⅝	28	BristM	1.22	3.4	13	393	35⅝	35¼	35½—	½
46½	35½	BristM	pf 2	4.9		2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝—	⅜
18⅝	13¾	BritPet	.43e	2.3	8	35	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
16	15⅛	BrkwGl	n1.08		6.6	5	17	u16½	15⅞	16¼+	¼
21½	18⅝	BkyUG	1.90	9.9	6	x14	19¼	19	19½—	⅛
23¾	8½	BwnShp	.80	4.9	5	9	16¾	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7¼	Brown	.30	3.3	6	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	½
30	21⅛	BwnGp	1.80	7.3	5	84	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
16	9¼	BwnPar	.60	4.9	9	160	12⅝	12	12¼+	⅛
18½	12¼	Brnswk	.70	5.5	6	608	13	12⅝	12⅝	
34¼	27⅝	Brnsw	pf2.48	8.5		69	28½	28¼	28½—	½
29	17¼	BrushW	1.40	6.3	5	331	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	½
22	15¼	BucyEr	.88	5.4	7	410	16⅝	16½	16¼	
6⅝	5⅝	BudgC	pf.60	10.		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
36⅝	22	BuffPo	1.60a	6.5	5	52	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
9⅝	5	Bulova			40	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
15	10	Bundy	.80	8.2	5	10	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
21⅝	17⅝	BunkrH	1.36	10.		15	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
19⅝	9½	BunkR	.50	3.4	6	147	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	½
25½	18	BnkR	pf1.50	7.7		6	20½	19½	19½—	1½
22⅝	16⅝	Burlind	1.40	8.2	7	219	17¼	16⅝	17¼+	⅛
46¼	35	BurlNo	1.80	5.8	5	222	36½	35¾	35⅞—	⅜
7⅞	4⅝	BrlNo	pf.55	8.3		4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
47	36	BrlNo	pf2.85	7.7		53	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	¼
23¾	15⅝	Burndy	.88	4.6	8	30	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
13⅝	2⅝	BrnsRL	.20	7.6		556	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
88	58⅝	Burrgh	1.60	2.1	13	x405	75⅝	74¼	74⅞—	⅜
28½	12⅝	Butlerin	.80	4.0	7	45	20½	19⅝	20⅛—	½
16½	6⅝	Butfes	.241	3.2		277	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
		— C—C—C —								
64⅝	43¼	CBS	2.60	5.0	7	163	51½	51⅛	51½+	⅛
11⅝

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QATAR — 1978

Development Goals Are Tempered by Caution

Economy

Using Careful Approach For Planning the Future

By John Whelan

DOHA (IHT) — While this nation belongs to the oil-surplus states, it is a poor cousin, in global terms, of Kuwait or Abu Dhabi. Its finances therefore require careful management to keep Qatar in economic equilibrium in the quest for a national infrastructure.

Faced with manpower bottlenecks in this domain as in others, the government is aware of the need to expand its small pool of trained administrators in order to ensure that financial policy is carried out correctly.

In his careful approach to planning Qatar's future, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani has eschewed moves to try to attract to Qatar service industries springing up in other Gulf capitals. Instead, he has opted for capital-intensive industries based initially on oil and increasingly on gas.

Qatar also had to start from scratch in building up its infrastructure: port improvements, a road network, the $500 million project for desalination and power generation at Ras Abu Fonta, a housing program in housing, telecommunications and the country's first schools.

Public spending in the next few years is earmarked primarily for industrial development in Umm Said, the new industrial city being built south of Doha.

More diversified expenditure is expected to resume as Qatar's planning capability evolves. "We lack a department of planning, and sometimes there is poor coordination between different public services," a Qatari official says. In practice, all planning decisions have been channeled through Sheikh Khalifa's office.

As Qataris staff more departments, they can be expected to demand more real diversification in the economy.

Wealth Distribution

Initially, in the aftermath of the oil price increase in 1973, this development spending was coupled with measures designed to distribute a share of the new wealth to Qatris.

The resulting construction boom which briefly overtook the government bureaucracy as the country's main employer) lasted until about mid-1977, when Qatar, along with the Gulf states, reacted against feverish overheating of its economy with a deliberate slowdown.

No official policy statement has been made about Qatar's reasons for an economic slowdown. The subject is shrouded in the same official reticence that makes it so difficult to obtain statistics on Qatar's economic trends.

The cooling of the economy and of its slower growth, however, are based on several clear developments.

Inflation was being projected on a trend to run at more than 40 percent a year. Today local bankers estimate it has been curbed to a manageable 15 percent.

Also, inflation threatened to have a disruptive social impact by making imported goods out of the reach of the less wealthy Qataris. Qatar actually imported a smaller tonnage of goods last year than in 1976 even though the figures for imports, pushed by inflation, rose 40 percent to $1.2 billion.

Qatar also has faced a revenue freeze. Its public revenue, in constant 1974 dollars, amounted to $1 billion in 1977, down from nearly $2 billion in 1974 immediately following the oil-price rise. The problem has become more acute as a soft oil market has unnerved production, which fell off by 10 percent last year. Exports of oil and gas still represent 99 percent of Qatar's gross national product.

Aid Cutback

The symptomatic of this continued dependence on oil that Qatar, a petroleum product exporter, had to back down last year when it tried to use a premium for its low-sulfur crude oil. The petroleum companies were able to resist the pressure and Qatar was in no position to hold out until its demands were met.

Another indication of Qatar's economic slowdown and growing offical prudence is its cutback in foreign aid. In its first years of independence, Qatar gained a reputation for generosity in dispensing official handouts — perhaps a manifestation of this country's thirst for recognition.

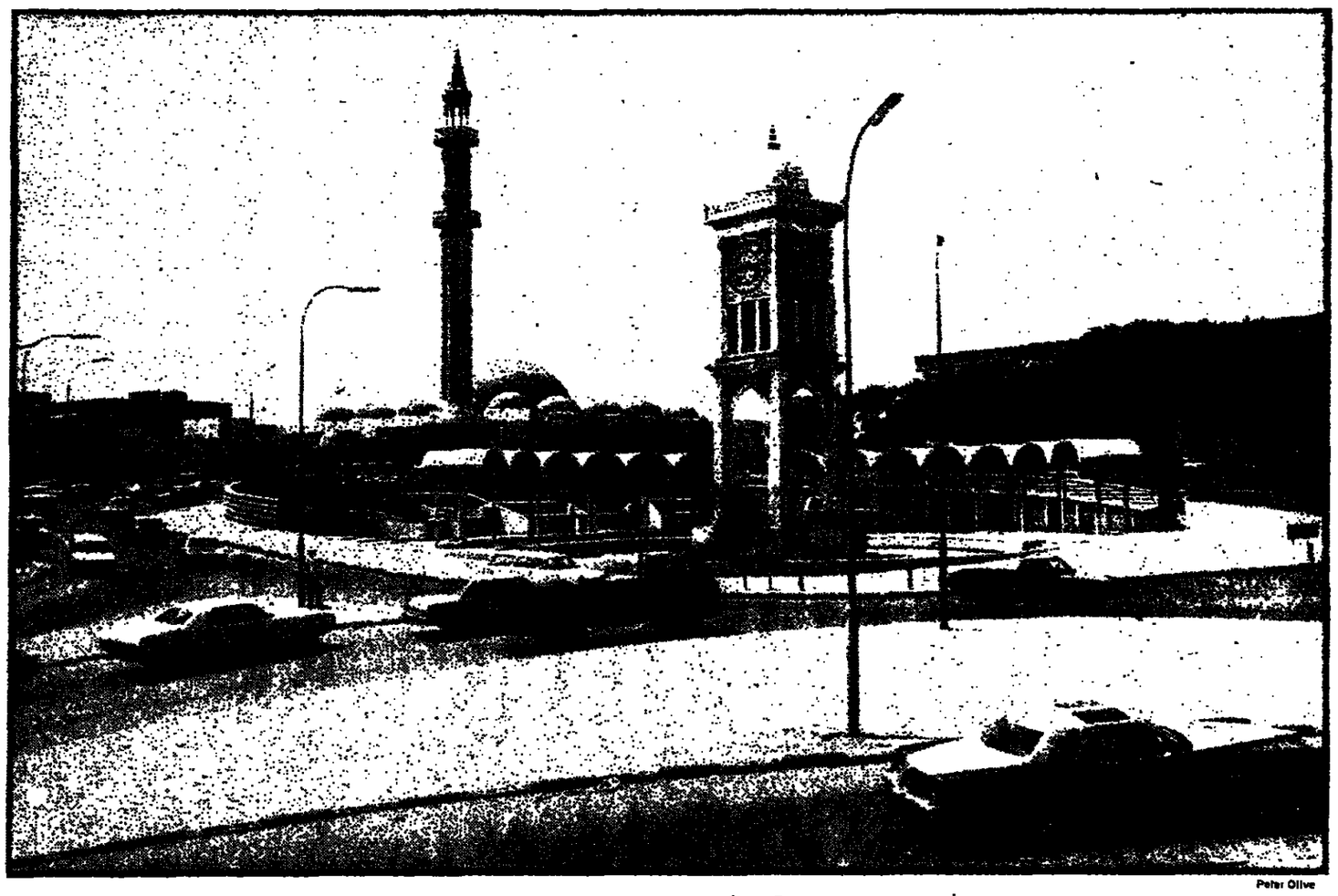
Nonetheless, Qatar, is continuing to give away at least 10 percent of its income. The exact list of recipients is not divulged, but the prime beneficiaries have been other Arab states, and much smaller amounts go to Moslem developing countries.

Like other Gulf states, Qatar is trying to pool much of its aid, using multinational set-ups to avoid bilateral aid discussions. Qatar is part of the Gulf Organization for the Development of Egypt, which has been supporting President Anwar Sadat. Qatar now must examine how to balance this commitment with the calls of the Bagdad summit for a cut-off in aid to Egypt and increased support for other Arabs.

As for Qatar's domestic economic policy, imports and retail sales remain the most important form of business.

Shopping got a spectacular boost from the recently opened Doha Center, the Gulf's first shopping mall offering a range of goods much like a luxury Western department store's. A line of fresh and frozen European delicacies is flown in regularly and there is even a weekly charter flight bringing food from the U.S. West Coast. The shopping center — which carries consumer goods from cameras to

(Continued on Page 2)



Peter Olive

Royal mosque and emir's palace overlook main square in Doha.

Catching Up Main Task For Nation

By Joseph Fitchett

DOHA (IHT) — Viewed from the air, Qatar has the general appearance of a pancake — flat and tan with brown splotches. The bleak landscape offers no oases for farming, no natural harbors for trading.

Its harsh environment is the simplest explanation of why Qatar, the smallest independent Gulf state, has experienced the slowest development takeoff of all the oil-rich Gulf states. Before the discovery of hydrocarbons beneath its sand and sea, Qatar supported only a small, poor population that had scant contact with the outside world.

This peninsula jutting 100 miles from Arabia into the Gulf remains the region's smallest, least-known state. Qatar became independent in 1971 at the breakup of Britain's protectorate in the Gulf and began modernizing in earnest in late 1972 when the present ruler, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, took power in place of his less forward-looking cousin.

The price of a late start is that Qatar crossed the threshold into being independently wealthy with less infrastructure than its neighbors. The nation has a critical lack of trained manpower, and this remains a bottleneck for development.

Qatar can afford a comparatively slow start, however, because of its gas reserves, which are expected to last a century and which offer the prospect of sustained growth for Qatar long after the region's oil is depleted.

At present, modernization is the overriding political issue for Qatar's leadership: How to stimulate it, how to control it to prevent any disruptive results.

Major Assets

Among the Gulf states, Qatar enjoys several major assets: A high per capita income; expectations of a durable energy export; natural, defensible borders; and a political elite dominated by a single ruling tribe, the Al-Thanis.

On the other hand, acute problems confront the nation today: A tiny population base (some estimates put the number of native-born Qataris below 50,000), few skilled people and no known natural resources except for hydrocarbons.

Qatar's ruler, making a virtue of necessity, has described his country's slow pace of change, due largely to the manpower shortage, as prudent development based on careful decisionmaking.

This cautious approach has enabled Qatar to avoid some pitfalls — for instance, the urban sprawl and poor quality construction in some neighboring emirates' boom towns. It has encouraged Qatar to experiment with some innovative planning — for instance, a management team is at work attempting to overhaul the archaic administrative structures and devise a decision-making process adapted to Qatar's special circumstances.

Besides the cautious temperament of its hard-working Sheikh Khalifa, Qatar's conservative approach is dictated by the unavoidably slow pace of developing human resources to cope with change. The first wave of educated Qataris is only returning home now to take up responsible jobs in its modern sectors.

In foreign policy, too, Qatar's options are determined by the same constraints — security and simplicity.

Saudi Arabia

In practice, Qatar is generally oriented towards Saudi Arabia, its giant neighbor. The exception proving this rule occurred when Qatar briefly sided against Saudi Arabia in 1977 during the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries' short-lived two-tier price system: Qatar's solidarity with the OPEC majority on that occasion was largely due to protocol because Qatar was the host country for the OPEC meeting. Qatar's real "little brother" relationship with Saudi Arabia was shown by the fact that Qatar brought in Saudi troops to handle the extra security duties.

Normally, Qatar's alignment with Saudi Arabia is unshakable.

(Continued on Page 2)

Enough Oil for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

By Ian Seymour

NICOSIA, Cyprus (IHT) — By world standards, Qatar's oil production is modest: a mere 0.8 percent of world output and 1.5 percent of the total in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

But for a nation of Qatar's small size and population, it represents a comfortable-level of output that should last through the next two decades. Even then, there should be no cause for worry, for Qatar also has vast reserves of natural gas. Although crude oil is cheaper to exploit and more profitable to export, the gas could assure the country's energy needs for a century, covering both local consumption and substantial exports.

At present, Qatar's allowable crude oil production stands at 475,000 barrels per day (bpd) — 250,000 bpd from the various offshore fields (Idd al-Shargi, Maydan Mahzam and Bul Hanine) and 225,000 bpd from the Dukhan field onshore. In addition, Qatar gets a small net production of 5,000 to 10,000 bpd from a minor offshore field known as Bunduq whose output it shares on a 50-50 basis with Abu Dhabi.

Conservation

At current prices, oil revenues from this level of production would work out at around $2.15 billion annually, yielding a per capita income of $10,750 for each of the country's 200,000 inhabitants. (Actual oil revenues for 1977 were $1.99 billion on a somewhat reduced production of 444,600 bpd.)

Production under the government-imposed ceiling (the so-called allowable production) of 475,000 bpd is substantially below the installed capacity of the production and export facilities that could probably operate at something like 600,000 to 650,000 bpd. The peak of actual production was reached in 1973, before the existing limitations were introduced, with an average of 570,000 bpd.

This gap between production capacity and the allowable ceiling on actual output is the result of the government's concern over the conservation of its natural resources. Thus, the government has sensibly opted for a production plan emphasizing longevity of reserves rather than maximum current output.

Experts estimate that on existing proved oil reserves of 5.6 billion barrels, the present level of production could be maintained for a little more than 20 years before going into a decline that would reach depletion about 15 years later. This profile could be stretched out through the discovery of new reserves and/or enhanced recovery from the existing reservoirs; but no significant oil discoveries have been made in recent years, and the prospects for exploration are not considered promising.

However, some exploratory drilling in Qatar's offshore areas is being undertaken by the marine divisions of the state oil corporation and the West German company Wintershall.

In the mid-1970s when new arrangements were being negotiated between host governments in OPEC and the international oil companies, Qatar had the choice of opting for a 100-percent state takeover of oil operations (as, in their various ways, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia), or leaving the companies with a minority equity participation in the producing ventures (like Abu Dhabi and Libya). Qatar opted for a 100-percent takeover on the basis of negotiated settlements with the former operating companies.

Agreements to this effect — including provisions for compensation, continued supply of management and technical services by the companies and new oil-marketing arrangements — were signed in September, 1976, with the onshore operator Qatar Petroleum Co. (QPC, a cocktail of major multinationals including British Petroleum, Royal Dutch/Shell, France's CFP-Total and Exxon and Mobil Oil of the United States), and in February, 1977, with Shell for the offshore producing venture.

Providing Services

The entire oil and gas industry in Qatar is thus controlled by the government via the state-owned Qatar General Petroleum Corp. (QGPC) and its subsidiary the Qatar Petroleum Producing Authority (QPPA), which has divisions for onshore (ex-QPC) and offshore (ex-Shell) operations.

However, the former concessionaires are continuing to provide wide-ranging managerial, technical and operational services, for which the companies are paid a basic fee of 15 cents on each barrel of crude oil and gas liquids produced. This fee is subject to escalation in line with changes in the government's official selling prices for crude oil and on this basis has already risen to about 16.7 cents a barrel. For its part, Shell is also entitled to additional payments — the size of which have never been disclosed — for services connected with oil and gas exploration and appraisal as well as offshore technology.

As for marketing, about 58 percent of production, or 275,000 bpd, is sold to the former concessionaires under five-year contracts — 130,000 bpd to the QPC group and 145,000 bpd to Shell. The rest is marketed directly by QGPC to third-party customers including Gulf Oil (25,000 bpd), U.S. Shell (25,000 bpd), Charter Oil (30,000 bpd), Mitsubishi (40,000 bpd), Sumitomo (25,000 bpd), Petrofina (18,500 bpd) and Union Rheinische (13,000 bpd).

Qatar's crudes are fairly high-quality light oils with relatively low sulfur content by Gulf standards. The onshore Dukhan crude shipped from the Umm Said terminal commands an official price of $13.19 a barrel and marine crude from Halul Island $13 a barrel — respectively 49 cents and 30 cents above the Saudi Arabian light "marker" crude at $12.70 a barrel.

Marketing problems caused some headaches in 1977 and the early part of this year owing to general oversupply. But in the last few months the market has turned around. For one thing, the supply of light crude has been cut back significantly as a result of production limitations imposed in Saudi Arabia; for another, general demand has picked up sharply in the last quarter of this year. And now the market has been even further tightened to a near-stranglehold by the Iranian supply crisis.

Local Needs

As well as marketing internationally, the state corporation has handled the requirements of the local market for many years. A refinery at Umm Said has a rated crude oil distillation capacity of 9,700 bpd, but it is no longer capable of fully covering the local market, which is mainly for lighter products such as gasoline and middle distillates. Last year, refinery output at 6,100 bpd was 14 percent below local consumption of refined products at 7,200 bpd. The balance had to be imported. As a result, plans are being drawn up for the construction of a new 50,000-bpd refinery to meet the country's projected needs up to 1990.

Although in the short and medium term, oil will continue to be the mainstay of Qatar's economy, in the longer term the emphasis is likely to switch more to gas as oil output declines. Meanwhile, gas is already being widely used as a fuel and feedstock for domestic industries, as well as for the production of gas liquids for export, and big expansion plans lie ahead.

At present, gas projects are directed mainly towards utilizing associated gas — gas produced in association with crude oil that has to be flared off if no use can be found for it. Such gas is subject to depletion with the crude oil.

In the long term, the future of Qatar's gas rests with an enormous offshore reserve of nonassociated

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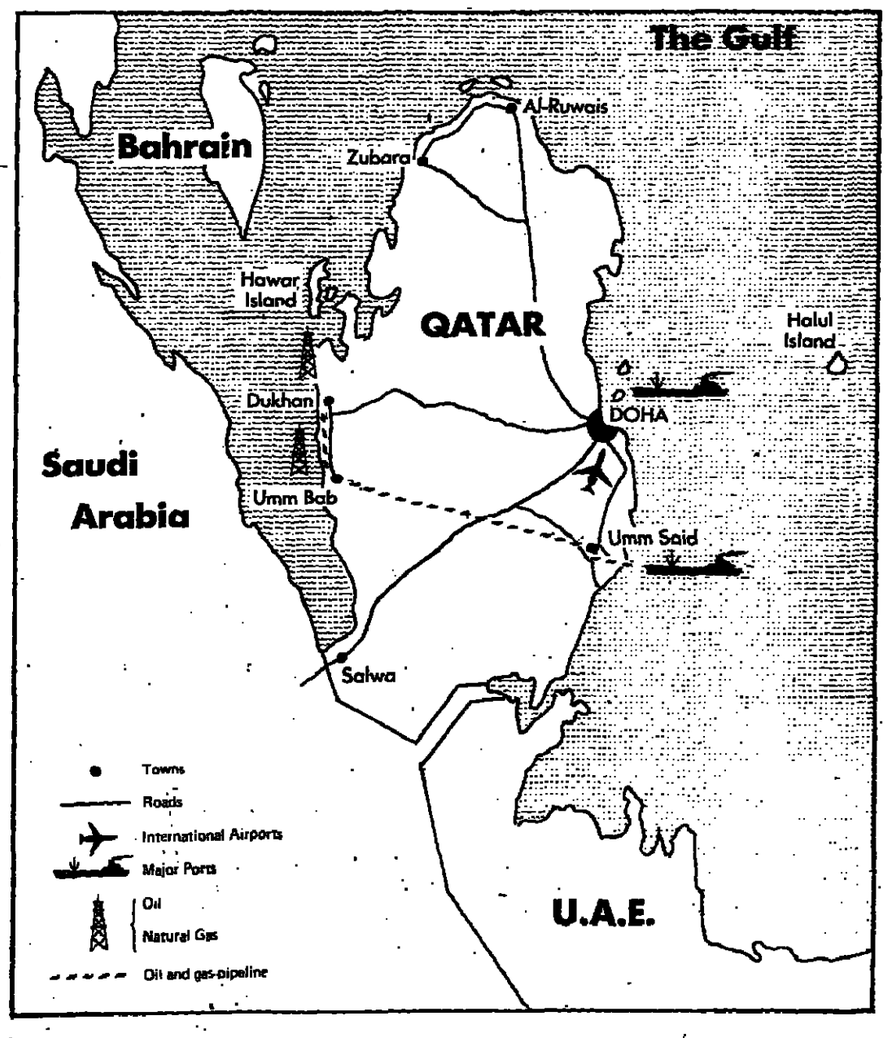

Catching Up After Delayed Start Is the Main Political Issue

The. . .looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. 'There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.,' a Western diplomat pointed out.

(Continued from Page 1)

Besides their normal community of interests, Qatar is now completely surrounded by Saudi Arabia due to recent border adjustments that eliminated the old frontier between Qatar and the United Arab Emirates and left a Saudi corridor between the two.

Qatar feels comfortable with a concept of Gulf security based on the primacy of Saudi Arabia as the leader of an unofficial Arab bloc of states on the Gulf's western shore. There is close (although unpublicized) coordination on internal security, the main perceived threat.

In the military field, Qatar's own small armed forces, which contain few Qataris as yet, are awaiting delivery of U.S.-made Hawk missiles and French-made Mirage F-1 fighters. Qatar participates with Saudi Arabia in the Arab Organization for Industrialization. Like other small Gulf states, its defenses are aimed at maintaining internal order. For defense against an outside aggressor, it depends ultimately on the larger international powers like Saudi Arabia and, in the final analysis, the United States, to maintain regional stability.

Dispute

In Gulf diplomacy, Qatar has only one major preoccupation: the sputtering dispute with Bahrain over the uninhabited Hawar Islands. While none too close with its other neighbor, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar has had better relations with the Emirates since the death of the former Qatari leader, who had gone into exile in Dubai.

In general, Sheikh Khalifa maintains a steady commitment to Gulf cooperation. Gulf Air is actively promoted by Qatar, and the ruler has repeatedly proposed a Gulf monetary union and other forms of close economic integration.

Qatar is all the more at home in the Saudi orbit because the nation is the only other state whose citizens are predominantly Wahhabi Moslems. The strict Wahhabi practices are applied less rigorously in Qatar, but the conservative Islamic interpretation remains the Qataris' main value system and helps cement Qatar's allegiance to Saudi views.

Qatari ties to Saudi Arabia also date from the origins of the ruling Al-Thani family, which migrated to Qatar in the 18th century from Saudi Arabia. Today, the Al-Thani family numbers an estimated 20,000 people — including several hundred men entitled to the rank of shiekh. This clan dominates Qatar by its status and also by its sheer size.

Key Posts

Saudi support for the Al-Thani family has been a factor of stability. And Saudi views have been influential in resolving internal crises in the Al-Thani family: For instance, the family decided in 1972 to remove the former ruler because of accusations of profligacy and give the throne to Sheikh Khalifa.

The succession question in Qatar — potentially a dangerous issue because it is the only problem ever likely to split the ruling family — was settled for a new generation last year when Sheikh Khalifa's eldest son, Sheikh Hamad al-Thani, the armed forces' commander-in-chief, was named crown prince.

Like other Gulf ruling families, the Al-Thanis hold most key posts in the government and also maintain a network of local authority throughout the country.

Every adult male in the Al-Thani family receives regular cash stipends amounting to $10,000 monthly, in some cases. Despite their reputation for wild behavior in Europe in past generations, the Al-Thanis have become much more responsible about their use of Qatar's power and resources.

The ruler is known to feel that the next generation of Al-Thanis should rely less on stipends and, instead, be forced to use their talents — just like younger sons in aristocratic families in Britain in the past.

Sheikh Khalifa makes a conscious effort to marry the traditional and the modern. Twice a week, he is accessible to any Qatari at his early-morning *majlis*, a kind of informal court where he receives petitions.

Arriving from villages or from offices elsewhere in the palace, the slender men in their brown robes file into the long carpeted hall with 200 armchairs along the walls. Traditional retainers serve bitter bedouin coffee and waft refreshing incense on the gathering until Sheikh Khalifa arrives. For an hour or so, he listens to petitioners, who trade places at his side, sometimes for a whispered word to report on an item of government business, sometimes with a written note explaining some family problem. Two secretaries note Sheikh Khalifa's orders.

A similar *majlis* is open to Al-Thani relatives.

The *majlis* is an institution enabling the ruler to keep in touch with developments in Qatar. In addition, Sheik Khalifa constantly pops up unannounced to inspect construction sites or find out why oil pollution has suddenly appeared offshore.

Reflecting his way of taking a direct role in affairs, Sheikh Khalifa tends to serve as a personal planning bureau for Qatar. Everything — including checks worth more than $25,000 — has to be funneled through his office.

A degree of delegation is the next hurdle in the modernization process that he has nurtured so far.

Generation Gap

The other looming challenge is the generation gap between middle-aged Qataris and the younger people who have grown up in the shadow of the oil pumps. "There are five centuries of history between a distinguished religious judge and his son who has a Ph.D.," a Western diplomat pointed out.

This accelerated pace for change, especially combined with the notion that money can be acquired without any need to work for it, is liable to be a growing problem, especially after the top jobs are filled and only less prestigious jobs are open to returning graduates.

Qatar has been anxious to put itself more firmly on the map since independence, and this thirst for international recognition even induced the Qatar government to subsidize the costs of foreign embassies in Doha in the early days of nationhood. At the time, any mark of foreign recognition was seen as additional support for the independence and security of the fledgling country and new regime.

Already, quest for recognition is evolving into a quiet pride in Qatar's own identity, and some planners hope this growing national motivation will help the country to bridge the generation gap and smoothly surmount the next phase of growth.

Oil Enough for Decades, Natural Gas for a Century

(Continued from Page 1)

gas that can be left until needed. There are other substantial reserves of nonassociated gas in the Khuff formation under the oil-producing formations in the Dukhan onshore field. These are already being developed for industrial purposes.

Qatar's plans for its gas received a severe jolt in April, 1977, when an explosion and fire emanating from a pressurized propane tank destroyed key installations — notably the entire tank farm and fractionation plant — in the country's first natural gas liquid (NGL) project, called NGL-1, at the port of Umm Said. Completed in 1975, the system was designed to use 400 million cubic feet daily (cfd) of gas (250 million cfd associated and the rest nonassociated) from the Dukhan oilfield.

'Tail' Gas

After extraction of the NGL (propane and butane, collectively known as LPG — liquid petroleum gas — plus natural gasoline), the dry "tail" gas (mainly ethane and methane) is pumped for use as fuel and feedstock in the Umm Said fertilizer plant and as fuel for the Doha power station and Umm Bab cement plant. Prior to the blast, production of associated gas from Dukhan averaged 245 million cfd, of which 60 percent was utilized and the rest flared.

The destruction of the NGL-1 facilities halted gas liquid exports, but gas deliveries for industrial purposes have continued normally. Meanwhile, a contract has been awarded to Japan Gasoline Co. to rebuild the NGL-1 installations. The project should be completed by 1981 and will have a daily capacity of 1,200 tons of propane, 750 tons of butane and 450 tons of natural gasoline.

Pipeline Network

At the same time, a $450 million project — known as NGL-2 — is under way to extract and export NGL from gas produced from the offshore oilfields. This is now scheduled for completion in the second half of 1979. Under contracts totaling $350 million, Japan's Mitsubishi Heavy Industries is the prime contractor for the gas gathering and compression installations at the fields, while Saipem of Italy is building a $23 million pipeline to convey the liquids to Umm Said.

Mitsubishi and Chiyoda of Japan are constructing a $70 million fractionation plant at Umm Said that will have a daily capacity of 1,100 tons of propane and 900 tons each of butane and natural gasoline. The facilities are designed to handle up to 360 million cfd of feed gas from the offshore oilfields — around 200 million cfd of associated gas and the rest, if necessary, from nonassociated formations.

Another major gas project now nearing completion involves laying a new pipeline network with a capacity to deliver 600 million cfd of nonassociated gas from the Permian Khuff formation underlying the Dukhan oilfield to industries in the Umm Said area — notably the $500 million electric-power generation and desalination complex at Ras Abu Fontas and the $280 million iron and steel plant that was completed earlier this year.

Finally, there is Qatar's as yet unplayed trump card in the energy field: a huge offshore gas reservoir (also located in the Permian Khuff formation) north of the Qatar Peninsula, which is known simply as the Northwest Dome. Discovered by Shell in 1971, this is one of the world's largest gasfields. Reserves are estimated by Qatar authorities at about 80-to-100 trillion cubic feet. In calorific value, this represents the equivalent of 15-to-18 billion barrels of oil — roughly three times Qatar's existing proved reserves of oil.

QGPC and Shell have been engaged in preliminary studies of a $3 billion project to produce and export some 1.2 billion cfd of liquefied natural gas (known as LNG; this involves a costly cryogenic process to liquify the methane and ethane components of the gas as well as the NGL).

However, the plan is more or less dormant at the moment and is likely to remain so for quite a while. With energy prices at current levels, the economics of exporting LNG are poor: The capital cost is enormous and the returns to the producing country amount to only about $2 per barrel on LNG as against, say, $12.50 per barrel for oil.

Under the circumstances, it makes sense for the Qataris to regard their offshore gas reserves as "energy in the bank" for future generations.

Careful Approach in Economic Planning

(Continued from Page 1)

automobiles to fashions — has made shopping "the main cultural activity" in Doha, a diplomat said.

The import field is dominated by large trading families. Among the leaders are members of the ruling Al-Thani family itself. The shopping center, for instance, is the brainchild of an Al-Thani family member, who intends it to be the core of a recreational center in Doha, the first of similar projects in other population centers in Qatar.

Other prominent trading firms include the Manai family, distributors for General Motors, who are building a big maintenance garage to provide after-sales service, and the Darwish family, who dominated the business community here a generation ago and now are making a comeback.

The business interests of these powerful merchant families range from powerboats to chewing gum. The families can be expected to follow the pattern of merchant clans in other Gulf states. They will gradually develop from simple importing to entrepreneurship in light industry as the Qatar government starts to support local manufacturing.

The pattern of imports at present is shifting to favor U.S. goods. Although local statistics are limited, Japan and Britain appear as Qatar's main suppliers, but the U.S. figure of $120 million is higher — and probably the top — if it includes other items trans-shipped via other Gulf states.

Few Banks

In the service sector, Qatar is just beginning to develop — a slow start dictated largely by the lack of personnel. Qatar's banking system is still relatively simple. Its 12 banks are few compared with Oman's 20, the 50 in the United Arab Emirates and 80 in Bahrain. The 12 banks include two Qatari banks, five regional banks, three British, and a French and a U.S. bank.

The Qatar National Bank (which is half-owned by the government) handles the government's commercial business and holds most of its short-term deposits. It is the only bank in Doha operating on any scale in the Euromarket.

This is one of the few Gulf states that taxes bank profits: Once bank profits top $1.2 million, the government takes up to 50 percent.

The Qatar Monetary Agency, perhaps the least developed of the central banking authorities in the Gulf, started operating a clearing house this year. Previously, banks had to send messengers to clear checks.

Controls on spending and accounting procedures have improved. Public bidding has been introduced for government contracts. The government's tenders board is obliged to justify any refusal to accept the lowest bid.

As banking practices catch on, the old habits of hoarding cash are slowly dying out. But the most popular banknote is still the highest denomination, worth about $130, apparently because it is handy for stashing away.

A more recent habit, real estate speculation, has been badly squeezed by government policy. Merchants continue to finance real estate purchases by adroit manipulation of their business credit lines, but loans for property finance have dried up. Even the Qatar National Bank, which used to operate a special fund of soft loans for Qataris, has had to foreclose. "We have all suffered," a European banker said.

But, the clampdown on land purchases has hurt the construction market.

A Dusty Town Symbolizes Plans for Industrial Diversification

In this program of heavy industry, the Qatar government is playing the leading role as investor and planner. At the same time, Qatar has adopted a policy of taking foreign partners in its heavy-industrial ventures.

UMM SAID (IHT) — Qatar's plans to diversify its economy beyond oil exports hinge on its abundant supply of natural gas. It can be used either as fuel for energy-intensive industries or as feedstock for petrochemicals.

Like a smaller version of Saudi Arabia's Jubail industrial area, Umm Said is the new industrial zone 35 miles south of Doha where all the plants are to be located. Chosen for its deepwater access for ships, Umm Said eventually will become an industrial city.

Already a core of plants throb with activity.

The newest is a steel mill owned by Qatar Steel Co. (QASCO), which opened this year and should have a capacity of 400,000 tons a year by 1980. Using the direct reduction process, which can be economically employed in developing countries producing comparatively small amounts of steel, this plant is expected to make an annual profit of $15 million by the late 1980s. About 30 percent of its output of bars and billets will be consumed locally, and most of the rest will be exported to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, officials say.

The Qatar Fertilizer Co. (QAFCO) produced 293,000 tons of ammonia and urea fertilizer last year. Some of it was exported to Asia and East Africa. Plans are under way to expand QAFCO as more natural gas is gathered for consumption instead of being flared. Executives here say the outlook for nitrogen-based fertilizers is good for the next decade.

A flour mill and a small 6,000-barrel-per-day refinery are also in operation.

The largest industrial development — and the core of Umm Said's future development — is a massive complex of petrochemical installations.

Although progress was set back by the explosion at NGL-1 in April, 1977, the government has decided to rebuild the natural gas liquefaction plant and to simultaneously press ahead with the construction of NGL-2 under the auspices of the Qatar Petrochemical Co. (QAPCO). A steam-cracker to produce ethylene and polyethylene for making low-density plastic is also rising from the sand. In addition, a larger oil refinery is planned to complete the industrial zone, four kilometers of berths have been built and a small floating repair dock is planned.

There is some sensitivity over whether the existing factories are making a profit. QAFCO claims it has made "an overall profit" since it went into operation in 1974, but the question of gas costs remains unclear.

Once the factories are profitably in production, Qatar probably will set up an industrial holding company — like Saudi Arabia's SABIC — and will eventually sell off its shares to private citizens, a planning expert predicted.

In this program of heavy industry, the Qatar government is playing the leading role as investor and planner.

At the same time, Qatar has adopted a policy of taking foreign partners in its heavy-industrial ventures. Like Saudi Arabia, this country feels a foreign company's equity participation — up to 50 percent — will insure that Qatar benefits from top-notch expertise and also will get an entering wedge into world markets.

A side effect of this policy has been the growth of a cosmopolitan flavor in Umm Said, a dusty town with two grocery stores on its main shopping street.

The 2,000 permanent workers and 1,000 workers in temporary camps include Japanese from Kobe Steel at QASCO, Norwegians from Norsk Hydro at QAFCO, and Belgians and French from CDF Chimie on QAPCO projects.

The overall planning of Umm Said rests with the government's Industrial Development Technical Center based in Doha. A small office, with about 35 planners and engineers, it works directly for Qatar's ruler.

The center is also trying to interest local businessmen and foreign partners in a light-industrial zone at Umm Said. This has been studied by a French consultancy firm, and a shopping list of industries has been drawn up, including plastics, building materials, fruit and vegetable canning, and electrical goods and appliances.

The center is also responsible for the actual layout of Umm Said. "We want it to be a city, not a work camp," an Egyptian engineer at the center explained.

Umm Said, with a present population of about 3,000, is slated to have a population of 20,000 people of 50 nationalities by the early 1980s. In the long-term plan for Umm Said, devised by William Pereira Associates, the population projection is for 40,000 by 1985 — 90 percent expatriates.

Although a multistory building is taking shape for the QASCO employees, only a few permanent homes have been built. For the most part, Qatar has been obliged to let companies proceed with housing for their own staffs. Many expatriates prefer to commute from Doha.

So far, the emphasis has been on putting the factories into operation. Questions like amenities, social services or pollution can be taken up later, officials said.

When more Qataris are qualified to join the government administration, it may be possible to accelerate the pace in developing an industrial pole.

—J.W.

Preventing Duplication of Development Projects in the Gulf

By Mary Jo McConahay

For many frustrated regionalists, GOIC has not come too soon.

DOHA (IHT) — The lack of economic coordination among Arab states in the Gulf is like the weather: everybody complains, but nobody does anything about it. This may change, thanks to a new Gulf organization headquartered here and designed to orchestrate the industrial building boom and prevent wasteful duplication of development projects.

The mission of the Gulf Organization for Industrial Consulting (GOIC) is to provide a kind of in-house consulting service for government decisionmakers, suggesting feasible projects and discouraging those that are uneconomical or premature.

GOIC could also become a body for studying and coordinating prices of Gulf petrochemical products, which are likely to be the basis of the Gulf's next industrial stage.

GOIC was first envisioned two years ago at a meeting of the ministers of industry of Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar. This year it began operations in multifloor offices in a new section of Doha. GOIC is only an advisory body. It is unclear how much leverage it will have on final decisions in the capitals of the Gulf states, which offer a wide contrast in political styles, none of which is immune to the seduction of prestigious projects.

Many member states, however, feel that GOIC is an idea whose time has come. Saudi Arabia, with the most money and most ambitious projects on the drawing board, is squarely behind GOIC. Qatar, which constantly calls for closer Gulf economic integration, has offered GOIC a location.

First Priority

Ali A. Alkhalaf, a U.S.-trained engineer and an academic administrator at the University of Petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran, says the organization's first priority is setting up a data base. The Doha center is in the process of becoming a storehouse of all available information about the region's raw materials, manpower and general infrastructure. The work is in the pioneer stage, because facts about the Gulf countries are still not easy to acquire.

GOIC is choosing computer hardware now. Terminals will be set up in the ministries of industries of each member state and will be linked to the Qatar headquarters.

For many frustrated regionalists, GOIC has not come too soon. Almost every state in the Gulf is building or planning petrochemical and other energy-intensive heavy industries to maximize its oil resources, develop an industrial base and put off the day when the wells run dry.

Although the goal in the Gulf is economic integration, there are already incidents of wasteful duplication in fertilizers and aluminum, for instance.

In another case, steelmaking by the direct-reduction process, which uses gas, is planned or is under way in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and Dubai. And a recent report prepared for the Port Authority of Sharjah shows that the region could soon be facing great overcapacity, resulting in a price and concession struggle, with some facilities lying almost permanently idle.

Mr. Alkhalaf defends the proliferation of petrochemical plants, stressing the logic of creating basic industries at energy sources. But he feels downstream manufacturing, assembly plants and other secondary industries need much more careful examination than they have been accorded.

Much of the responsibility for overbuilding and regional conflicts of interest has been attributed to hired private consultants, who may not always have the best interests of their client governments at heart or who may not be looking at industrial planning in a Gulf context.

Expertise

Since the sparsely populated Gulf states do not have the capacity to absorb all the products of the planned industries, Mr. Alkhalaf says, the members of his team will provide export marketing expertise. Marketing, he says, is another aspect of development that has been entrusted to foreigners because it has been "overlooked, underestimated and at the same time become too much of a mystique" among local industrialists.

GOIC aims to be a post-boom service as well. Mr. Alkhalaf wants to push for Gulf-wide standards of measurement. He says there is no reason Saudis and Qataris should have to throw away their household appliances because they use different voltages when they cross each other's borders, for instance. He envisions a regional service center once industries are operating.

"Maintenance should be no more than 3-to-4 percent of working capital, but around here it may run to 15 or 20 percent," he says. Equipment could "be standardized [in the planning stages]. There's no reason for everybody to have an expensive stockpile of the same spare parts."

A Museum to Preserve the Force of National Roots

DOHA (IHT) — Oil-boom hotels and office buildings of steel and glass jut into the sky along Doha's corniche — itself only recently created on landfill. In the countryside, entire villages have been abandoned as their inhabitants are relocated in newly built towns.

Daily encountering changes in the pace of living and the face of the land, Qataris say they look to the past for assurance and a sense of identity.

A reflection of this impulse is a crenelated seaside fortress on the corniche. Gleaming white and tranquil under the hot Gulf sun, Qatar's National Museum is exquisite by any standards. Until recently, it was a complex of 10 crumbling buildings, the old Al-Thani family residence.

Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, the prime mover of the museum project, remembers spending childhood days playing in its maze of rooms and near the sea, which then almost washed its steps.

Designed to preserve the domestic scenes that are disappearing so quickly from Qatari life, the garden-level spaces have been restored to simple, utilitarian beauty.

Wandering through a courtyard scented with frangipani, visitors come upon a high-ceilinged porch filled with the paraphernalia of the important coffee ceremony.

The museum itself offers a panorama of Qatar, using audiovisual technology to bring the past visibly alive. Qatar's geological formation is dramatized by an animated film in what looks like the bottom of a deep desert well. Local bedouin life is reenacted in film clips, and there is a capsule survey of petroleum science.

The high point of the museum is a private lagoon on which are anchored six specially commissioned Gulf dhows. Probably the last to be built in the old way, without structural modifications for inboard engines, these boats bring to mind the days of the Gulf pearl trade.

There is an aquarium of Gulf species, with a dhow-shaped room upstairs to display part of the emir's private pearl collection.

An effective technical aid, the museum is visited regularly by classes of school children. On Fridays, families crowd in.

The force of roots is championed by the young director, Nasser al-Othman.

Besides his official responsibilities for a folklore troupe and a theater group, Mr. Othman has started a project to research and collect material on local folk and artisan traditions before they disappear altogether.

In the immediate aftermath of the oil boom, many people in the Gulf got in the habit of dismissing any inquiry about the past as "before oil, not interesting." The attitude of ignoring the past has quickly given way to recognition of the need to use the past as a method of anchoring the present political setup and reminding people of their heritage.

Qatar officials enthusiastically supported the research of a Western author, Helga Graham, into the customs of the older generation, which she documented in her book, "The Arabian Time Machine." Now other Gulf governments are exploring ways to obtain a similar recording of their oral history.

Mr. Othman, for instance, has adopted a conscious policy of resisting moves to import Western art that might be imitated here. It is part of Qatar's new awareness of the need to develop a historical memory to counterbalance its unlimited future.

—M. J. McC.

Agriculture: Blooming Desert Will Feed the Nation

DOHA (IHT) — The visitor to this experimental farm north of Doha might easily forget he stands in the midst of one of the world's most barren deserts. Yet these acres of trees and greenhouses are more than a showcase: *Agriculture, introduced in Qatar* only 20 years ago, has become serious business.

The government's declared aspiration is nothing less than self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The new generation of Qataris will never again be satisfied with the once-staple diet of fish, dates, camel and sheep meat and unleavened bread. Influenced by the habits of the foreigners among them and introduced to variety through new affluence and travel, people in Qatar consume about 185 kilograms per head each year of fresh vegetables, according to a recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report — more than the inhabitants of Lebanon and Jordan.

The cost of living is another good reason for concentrating on local production: The government realizes that inflation at the local *souks* is a politically sensitive issue.

Farming in Arabia, however, is generally considered a less-than-respectable occupation. Most of the 1,600 workers on the country's 400 small farms (average size: three hectares) are from Iran or Baluchistan, Pakistan, working for Qatari landowners.

Gardener tends melon plants on experimental farm. Peter Olive

The Government

While Qataris themselves probably will never plant or plow, the government in Doha is solidly behind the push for increased production. The Ministry of Agriculture tests seeds and plants and then distributes the most successful free to the farmers. The government also supplies free fertilizers, pesticides and insecticides and various services, including deep ploughing and harvesting.

The results are considerable, particularly when one takes into account the poor soil, scarce water and manpower and complete lack of agriculture before the 1950s. Today, Qatar is virtually self-sufficient in fruits and vegetables from January to May and even exports *small surpluses during* these months. The market in downtown Doha is filled with firm, rich-colored, locally grown tomatoes, cucumbers, eggplant, onions and squash. The date is still a favorite fruit crop, and local melons are especially sweet and plentiful. Citrus, pomegranate, figs, guava and grapes are also grown.

Besides fruits and vegetables, the government is experimenting with wheat and barley. Last year, it distributed free nearly 70,000 tree seedlings, ranging from eucalyptus to jujubes.

Seen from the air, the green fillets of trees lining the country's main highways look like frail bulwarks against the massive desert. Yet the forestation project, fed by *the simple but efficient drip* irrigation method, appears to be off to a successful start and is supported at the highest political levels. In Qatar, trees *are not simply a new* luxury: Forestation is seen as a step toward sand stabilization and toward a more benign climate by the taming of fierce desert winds.

While there is not yet an agro-industrial sector in Qatar, the government *itself has embarked* on several projects including importing of cattle for beef and dairy products, sheep-raising in the *south, an unsuitable* area for agriculture, and a successful poultry and egg enterprise that is filling most of the growing domestic demand. Chickens are still often sold live, a fact that illustrates the local preference, fed by religious tradition, for freshly slaughtered meat.

No matter how intent they are on feeding themselves, the agriculturalists of Qatar labor under the tremendous constraint of scarce water.

For farming, the country is divided into three zones: the north, which is muddy, silted and dependent on a reservoir of underground water with varying mineral content; the midlands, which are also *low-lying but with lighter, sandy* soil and a dependence on well water; and the south, mostly sand, where wells are brackish. In the en*tire land, there is not one river*, rainfall is seldom over 50 millimeters a year and the underground freshwater sources are being ex*ploited too fast. Since agriculture* came to Qatar, more sweet water is being tapped than is seeping back into underground reservoirs.

An FAO *report* published this year discouraged the Qataris' bold intention to inject distilled seawater to augment underground sources. Not only does this idea still pose some technical uncertainties, said the FAO, but it would require the government to subsidize agriculture *indirectly to the tune of* 85 to 100 million riyals per year — a sum that means producing basic food crops at five to six times their world market price. This "horizontal" expansion would also mean importing even more foreign laborers, a situation the government does not want.

Instead, the FAO recommended "vertical" expansion, including increasing the yield on existing plots by introducing modern water-saving techniques and capital-intensive, controlled-environment production units.

According to the report, these *might raise the output of certain* vegetable crops "by a factor of 20 to 30 over that presently obtained from traditional methods."

Is there a chance that this sandy and stony peninsula might someday be the market garden of the Gulf?

"*The question is still economics*," said one UN adviser. "I remember an exhibition where I ate a big, delicious strawberry grown *right here*. I thought, 'We can grow anything in Qatar.' Then I thought further and realized that that single strawberry cost about four riyals."

Yet Qataris who would see their desert bloom have put their faith in science.

"We have received budget approval for a remote-satellite sensing project to determine where fresh water sources are — both on land and offshore," said a government official in the palace of the emir. "If we have the technology to get oil, surely we can get water, too." — M.J. McC.

Construction Suffers From General Slowdown in Gulf

UMM SAID (IHT) — Last year, Qatar had one of the highest *per capita spending figures for con*struction in the Gulf, generating $461 million worth of work for the local and international construc*tion industry. It imported* $14.6 million in cement, $21 million in steel bars and $63 million in new and used construction equipment.

But the flow of contracts through the Middle East that has brought hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of business to U.S. and European contractors is slowly but perceptibly dwindling throughout the Gulf. Qatar is no exception.

Both the public and private-sector construction markets are now suffering a recession — at least in comparison to 1976 when the coun*try's 12 banks were financing a* real-estate boom.

Construction spending seems likely to decline despite an ambitious development plan for Doha *city, centering on 300 acres of re*claimed land at West Bay. "There has been a major falloff in work this year, even for some badly *needed projects like the naval* base," a consultant said.

As Qatari contractors, particularly those in joint ventures with foreign companies, are likely to get the biggest slice of the dwindling cake, several large international contractors have wound down their operations in Qatar to a token presence.

Little Interest

One reason for the decline is that the private sector in Doha has shown little interest in prestige housing or villa development, per*haps because the country lacks the* recreational attractions of Dubai or Bahrain.

Another has been royal directives to banks, banning the financing of real-estate loans, which had the effect of stopping a wave of speculative building.

Every indication suggests that the government has been motivated in cutting back the public building program in 1978 by a belief that many bids submitted to the government have been overpriced.

Some specialists here claim that building costs have dropped from $850 a square meter in mid-1977 to $700 a square meter.

Factors that have contributed to the drop include the easing of port congestion, the general decline in competition for skills and raw materials as other Gulf states reach a construction plateau and the devel*opment of contracting infrastruc*ture inside Qatar.

A test case could well be the $170 million project for a Doha Sheraton hotel and conference center. Dominating the entrance to Doha bay, the steel framework for the 16-story Gulf skyscraper — often described as the ruler's "pet project" — has been standing on the sandy point for months. Construction was halted after a quarrel over revised cost estimates. New *bids have been sought for comple*tion of the complex, the keystone of the West Bay development area.

Cheaper Labor

The architects, William L. Pereira Associates of the United States, believe labor will be cheaper now than when the job was tendered originally. Changes in the costs of building materials is another matter, they said.

A special problem of construction in the heat of more than 50 degrees centigrade is obtaining enough cooling water for making cement. A solution that does not use expensive chilling equipment was worked out at one site in the Umm Said industrial zone by a Qatari contractor, Cibuilco, using a pyramid-shaped cooling device based on the principle of a frankincense burner.

"One thing that's changing around here," says the site manager, "is that the standards set by local contractors are very good. The quality is often better than in Europe now because we have sharp supervision, and people are pleased to learn. They might not know too much at the beginning, but they are hard workers, even in summer when conditions are nearly impossible."

— J.W.

Social Services Have Key Role in Building a Modern State

DOHA (IHT) — The key to Qatar's plans to build a modern economic state is a vast program of social services to promote stability and a smooth transition into its future.

Less than three decades ago, Qatar was an impoverished sheikhdom of 35,000 souls. Many had been pushed by hard times to look for jobs elsewhere. But in the past few years, oil wealth and enlighted government policy have changed the picture.

Today there is a job in the government bureaucracy for every Qatari who wants one. There is no unemployment in this nation of 200,000. In addition every Qatari can expect decent housing, free education and free medical care, and the nation's young people can look forward to being rich adults.

Education is an excellent example of the country's dramatic leap in social services. In the 1950s, there were only two schools in the entire country; by 1982, Doha aims to have every primary school child in newly built classrooms (today's enrollment is 23,527), with two-thirds of all pupils attending secondary schools.

Almost half the young pupils are girls. Even though girls and boys attend strictly segregated schools, education for girls is seen as a noteworthy stride in a region where a girl who has memorized the Koran is still sometimes thought to be sufficiently educated.

"The government is for it," says a secondary teacher in Doha, "but some families are dragging their feet."

The country has set up adult education centers run by the government. In addition, there are two regional projects within the United Nations Development Program: a vocational center for artisans and technical students and a Civil Aviation College to train air traffic controllers and other airport operators and maintenance personnel.

The University

But the pride of the system is the University of Qatar, whose separate men's and women's campuses are now under completion just outside Doha.

At one time, Qatar's teachers college envisioned itself as a campus of a greater federated Gulf University. That idea has fallen through. The college has been upgraded and expanded until it now offers university curricula, including schools of education, science, humanities and Islamic studies.

Ninety percent of the 1,900 students are Qataris (the other 10 percent are mostly Palestinian). Women account for more than half the student body — higher education for women was given a boost when Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani sent his two daughters to the school. The faculty for the most part is foreign, but there are some distinguished Qatari exceptions, including the nation's first two Ph.D.s, a sociologist and a physicist, both women.

The rector, Ibrahim Kazem, a U.S.-trained Egyptian, stresses the fledgling institution's aspirations to international standards: "It wouldn't hurt us for five years to give away no master's degrees in education," he says. "But it would hurt us to become known as a diploma mill for Qataris."

Mr. Kazem is one of a growing number in the conservative Gulf areas calling for a slowdown in sending native sons abroad to study.

"With a foreign degree a young man can become a stranger in his own land," says Mr. Kazem. "It makes it more difficult to function and keeps him from feeling at home in the old system."

Yet it is unlikely that the policy will soon change. Qatar wants to develop its own class of managers and technocrats as quickly as possible, and even the best intentions will not enable local facilities to meet that need at home for years to come.

The aim of the national health program, however, is specifically to put an end to sending Qataris abroad for treatment. Thousands of men and women flock to clinics in London each year, and the government picks up their QR 150 million tab for treatment, travel and upkeep.

Money, of course, is not the question.

The 660-bed Sheikh Hamad hospital under construction in Doha will be one of the most costly medical units in the Middle East: the cost is estimated at QR 100 million for construction and QR 250 million for equipment, including computerized diagnoses, a system of helicopter ambulances ("actually cheaper than building hospitals in some remote areas," a planner explains) and a management and medical staff recruited mainly from the United States.

It is important, a government official says, for the new hospital to be "not a showcase, but something Qataris eventually will take over — expensive, but not filled with fancy equipment that will be used rarely."

The down-to-earth attitude is echoed in the plans for primary health care, a much-needed program that now appears to be getting under way. The new blueprint calls for 10 health centers dotted throughout the country, each responsible for the care and records of about 15,000 Qatari and non-Qatari residents.

"One concept we have to establish is that the centers are not only to be visited when something hurts," says a U.S. doctor with extensive Middle East experience who is working with the Qataris. "For our well-baby clinic, for instance, we have to get to the women who say, 'My baby is happy and eating, so why should I take him in for a checkup?'"

While basic health care is free for residents whether they are Qatari or not, the government's housing program is restricted to its own people. Those who are unable to work, the old, or needy citizens are given government-built homes free, with no strings attached.

Government employees need pay back only part of the cost of public housing. Even senior staff and the wealthy are given land and a loan, 25 percent of which is written off immediately.

Some villages and quarters have been abandoned as the government has relocated its population in newly created centers like Khalife Town, near Doha, and Madinat Shamal, on the northern tip of the peninsula. A community of government housing is already being occupied near the growing industrial complex of Umm Said, where the population is expected to reach 18,000 by 1980.

The more that social services and other benefits of the nation's wealth come to the Qataris, however, the more underprivileged appear the four out of five residents who are immigrants and who have almost no chance of becoming citizens no matter how long they live here.

Nevertheless, rents for expatriates are high, immigrant labor cannot unionize, and education for non-Qatari children, even those born here, is private and often beyond the means of their parents.

While welfare expands to care for Qataris from cradle to grave, the gap is widening between the country's citizen elite and its worker population majority. For the moment the situation is not explosive, but it remains unresolved.

— M.J. McC.

The Condition of Women Remains Slowest to Change

Only about 2 percent of the present labor force is female. . .

DOHA (IHT) — Although life has been made easier by oil wealth, and the women of Qatar have now been given the chance for education, travel and better health, they have not hitched up their *abeyas* and set about turning their old world upside down. Family stability, they say, is more important than upsetting the apple cart; and domestic harmony in the extended family requires that the condition of women be the slowest changing fact of life.

Few young women can be talked into putting on the face mask anymore (although this is still widely seen, and their mothers would feel naked in public without it), but most still have the *abeya*, even if it is only worn draped loosely over the shoulders. All follow the strict dress code that demands high necklines, long sleeves and skirts worn far below the knee, even in the searing Qatari summer.

These masks and cloaks, however, do not tell the whole story.

Young girls avidly seek education, although the traditional stricture against coming into contact with males outside the family limits job opportunities. Last year a government-appointed commission made up of representatives of various industries recommended women's employment be encouraged to mitigate an expected shortage of labor during the next five years. Yet this is not likely. Only about 2 percent of the present labor force is female, and conservative families will not allow that proportion to rise significantly.

Those women who do work, like Samia (not her real name), a high school English teacher, are guided (and sometimes thwarted) by a complex web of ties and understandings that are violated only at the expense of being cast out of the family, a price few are willing to pay.

A Thick Wall

The school where Samia works is surrounded by a thick wall, and a guard stands at the gate to stop any unfamiliar cars. Inside the compound, waiting drivers and brothers must park and sit a few hundred feet from where the high school girls and their teachers pass on their way to and from classes.

In an administrator's office that also serves as a teachers' lounge, about a dozen women chat or compare notes. Their long, sometimes frilly dresses, heavy jewelry and wrapped hair are jarring to a Westerner's image of how schoolteachers look on the job.

Samia enters more with the air of schoolgirl than professor: slight, cheery, an *abeya* flung over her shoulders like an afterthought. Only 24, she has been teaching here for three years. As she talks about herself, she seems much older and more earnest.

"I am from Al Wakrah, a town south of here where the people are very independent," she says. "My aunt was a school superintendent, so I wanted to be a teacher too."

She looks around a bit, then reconsiders: "Well, to be truthful, I just wanted to study English and to read, maybe to become an editor or a translator, but how can a girl work here if she is not a teacher? To say I would teach was the only way my family would allow me to go to the college (at Doha)."

In fact, some Qatari women are in medicine, the other field besides teaching specifically mentioned in the Koran as a proper sphere of activity for women. Others work in radio and TV.

Few women are allowed to study in the United States or Britain, as so many of the young Qatari men do. For a while some went to Kuwait or Cairo, but now even these Arab capitals are considered too far afield; today, Doha has its own university where local women are in the majority. Other women are sent to Saudi Arabia, which shares with Qatar the strict Wahhabi version of Islam. Samia's spoken English is so poor that an Egyptian teacher must be called to interpret; she attributes her lack of facility to being refused family permission "to study somewhere where people speak English."

Following local practice, Samia married her first cousin.

"Yes, I supposed this is an 'arranged' marriage in a way," she says. "But we have known each other all our lives, and we were very happy to be married. My father would not have forced me if I was against it. Many of my friends are not married to their cousins — it is a custom which is changing. But in Qatar it is so hard to meet Qatari men! It must be done in secret — which is almost impossible in such a small place — or by chance when families go abroad for medical care, or sometimes the boy might get the girl's number and they will talk for weeks on the phone. The family would be disgraced if they were seen together."

When Samia's cousin returned with his engineering degree from California and they married, he encouraged her to teach and arranged for a live-in maid to be brought from Sri Lanka to care for their new son during class hours.

Affluence and an extended family system provide Qataris the child care that so many Western working women lack. And unlike Saudi Arabia, it is legal for Qatari working women to drive; yet even this freedom is circumscribed by the family.

"Oh, by law I could have a license, but my husband is afraid for me driving alone," says Samia. "Even if he allowed it, my brothers would not want their sister to be seen driving a car, and they would argue with him. So it all comes to the same thing, doesn't it?"

Samia has a married sister in her thirties who completed only primary school, and their mother is attending government literacy classes. When Samia speaks of them and of her younger sisters, it becomes apparent that among Qatari women, even seven years can make a generation.

"One of my younger sisters is studying interior decoration," she says. "I think this is a wonderful idea for Qatari girls because even if we are teaching for a few years now, we will all end up as housewives. But the youngest — she is 17 — she wants to work on television! And my parents allow talk about this without discouraging her.

"I notice she wears her *abeya* now all the time and is trying to impress them with how responsible she is so they will let her go to Cairo to study. Her friends still go to the Center (Doha's mammoth modern department store) and see boys, but she has stopped that, too. There are some Qatari girls in television, but my sister? Well, if my brothers allow it, I suppose it will be all right. . ."

— M.J.McC.

A Young Technocrat Returns

DOHA (IHT) — Khaled al-Khater, 30, is the director of engineering at the Ministry of Public Works and oversees the execution of contracts worth more than $500 million a year on projects ranging from sewers to airports.

He is one of the first wave of Qataris who went abroad for their education and have now returned to become "the first Qataris to hold the top job" in their fields in their own country. Until recently, only a handful of Qataris studied abroad, but this year more than 1,000 Qataris are enrolled in foreign universities, most in the United States. So far, only about 50 Qatari technocrats have returned, but this number is expected to increase rapidly.

As Qataris are only beginning to take hold of the levers of power in their own country, at least the first of these technocrats are assured of top jobs, and their impact on government and the business community is considerable.

Mr. Khater is a handsome man with a direct manner and a winning smile. The action plan on his wall may be for the year 1398 in the Islamic calendar, but his brisk, businesslike style is very much in 1978.

Pinpointing Qatar's needs in his field, Mr. Khater speaks with assurance. "The priority project is to finish the program of school building," he says. "The other urgent schemes are a new airport terminal building and the new general hospital."

In his country, Mr. Khater feels, "the quality of life is gradually improving," but he wants more facilities for recreation and even for shopping, to end the need for Qataris to "just take off for Europe when they need a new suit."

Mr. Khater has upset some businessmen with allegations about Western companies' overpricing in the Gulf. But he has shown contractors that he is ready to support them in struggles to collect payment — often delayed in this part of the world. Action followed his remarks about the need for stricter standards for building materials: a consultant has been given the job of drafting a set of building regulations expected to come into effect next year. It will be the first comprehensive building code in the Gulf.

In 1973, when Mr. Khater returned to Doha with a bachelor-of-science degree in civil engineering from the University of Michigan, the ministry's engineering department had been run by a British expatriate for 20 years. A year ago, Mr. Khater was moved into the top job.

Some Resentment

While the ouster of an expatriate in favor of a young Qatari often arouses some resentment and skepticism about the newcomer's ability to get results, the promotion of Mr. Khater ended a damaging period of bickering between the engineering department and the policymakers on the ruler's palace staff.

Mr. Khater himself is matter-of-fact about the change, which he treats as an inevitable part of Qatar's need to take over management of national affairs. In his year at the helm, he thinks, he has "revitalized" the engineering department.

"He has a positive attitude towards consultants and contractors," according to a veteran consultant in Doha. "If he doesn't like what you're doing, he tells you so, straight to your face."

Relaxed with both Qataris and Westerners, Mr. Khater dresses in an open-necked shirt for work with consultants and Lebanese and Palestinian assistants, but dons the white robe of national dress for an evening at the Shell Lodge, an exclusive club for oil executives and senior government officials.

Mr. Khater's achievement, however, has been more than simply applying a veneer of U.S. education to his Qatari credentials — although, in a country with few qualified citizens, that already would be something.

He is starting a tradition of public service in his family. A younger brother, Ali al-Khater, director of the Doha municipality, is in charge of readying the capital for the state visit of Queen Elizabeth of Britain in February.

In five years, educated young Qataris like the Khaters may have to set their sights below the top jobs. The painful stage of removing long-serving expatriates is already coming to an end, and competition for jobs is starting among returning graduates. "The technocrats of the 1980s will increasingly need to be meritocrats," Mr. Khater says.

— J.W.

STATE OF QATAR

Foreign Laborers Form Backbone of the Development Effort

DOHA (IHT) — Qatar imports manpower at all levels. U.S. health and management-development experts plan government projects and overhaul the bureaucracy. French and Scottish engineers work in shorts and hard hats on the sites of future petrochemical plants and Norwegians run the country's big fertilizer operation at Umm Said. In every school and ministry, including the offices of the Emiri palace, a Palestinian, Egyptian or a Briton can be found working.

The backbone of Qatar's development effort is the tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled laborers who are constructing the nation's massive infrastructure projects: Iranians, Bangladeshis, Indians, Pakistanis, Thais, Koreans, Sri Lankans — perhaps 160,000 foreigners, most of them from poorer, more heavily populated Moslem countries.

Most companies do their own recruiting abroad or work through established agents, and many rehire the same people from job to job.

Hajj Mohammed Sherif came to Qatar from a poor agricultural town in what was then West Pakistan 14 years ago. He has learned some English in that time and is now a concrete foreman at a construction site at Umm Said.

"I go home every two or three years," he says. "My six children have all been to some school, thanks be to God, and in a few years I will go home to them and to my grandchildren."

Hajj Mohammed says he could never afford to bring his family to Qatar, where costly rent and food are beyond their means, and where schools for non-Qatari children are scarce and prohibitively expensive. Whether they have lived here for decades or are born here, foreigners cannot become citizens or claim a piece of the welfare pie that is the birthright of every Qatari.

"I am called 'Hajj' Mohammed because I have made the pilgrimage. And in a few years I will go home and open a small shop in my village," he says, then fingers his grizzled beard. "What more could I want?"

Hajj Mohammed's son-in-law, Anwar, 32, wants more. A clerk-driver for the same European construction company and sometimes a spokesman for its Pakistani workers (there are no labor unions in Qatar), Anwar says his father-in-law is only 47 but looks so much older because "this desert is not kind to us.

"This is a place only for making money," says Anwar. "There is no other thing in life here." Anwar was a station master in Pakistan, but found he could make three times as much in Qatar as a laborer.

The two men live in quarters provided by the company, six bunks to a room with plastic shopping bags nailed to the wall to hold personal belongings. They are fed to their liking at company expense; in the company kitchen, North Indian, South Indian, Thai and Pakistani cooks work over four giant pots to satisfy different tastes. Next door can be seen a tennis court and barbells at the camp of the aristocrats of the manual labor force, the well-organized Koreans.

The life of immigrant workers in Qatar ranges from hard to dull. It is made bearable, according to Anwar, by the way people from the same village or province stick together and by planning what they will do with their money.

Oil boom success stories wafting back to remote villages or relatively rich returnees to urban areas across the Gulf make many would-be laborers so desperate to cash in on the bonanza they become the prey of unscrupulous or illegitimate labor brokers.

According to Americans who have worked on Doha construction sites with Pakistanis, this is a typical tale: An unskilled or semiskilled worker is promised papers, passage and a job by an "agent" to whom he pays the equivalent of up to $400. The villager then treks — sometimes for days — to a beach rendezvous where he is packed into a boat with others like himself and subsequently dropped off along the Qatari shore. He wades in and may find a place to sleep with other Pakistanis, who are lodged a dozen or more to a room or in makeshift quarters on a job site. With luck, he then finds a job himself.

Yet for many immigrant laborers, whether they enter and stay legally or not, the opportunity to earn up to $10 or even $25 a day is far better than earning next to nothing or being unemployed at home. And while the life of foreign workers here is not easy, Qatar treats its foreign work force better than some other nearby countries.

— M.J. McC

Arab-Americans Sought For 'Unique Advantage'

DOHA (IHT) — This nation relies heavily on non-Qatari Arabs to staff the government bureaucracy. Compared to an estimated 10,000 Qataris in the work force, there are more than 15,000 non-Qataris: Egyptians and Sudanese, Palestinians, Lebanese and Jordanians.

Egyptians are numerous in the school system. Many of them have archconservative religious backgrounds, a fact that is appreciated in Qatar. Egyptians also predominate in Qatar's state-controlled broadcasting services and in its press agency.

Palestinians, the second largest group, started coming here to work 30 years ago, even before oil promised a bonanza. More recently, skilled Palestinian refugees have arrived, helped by the solidarity that each Arab expatriate group feels for its kin.

Qatar, perhaps more than any other Gulf state, seeks to make maximum use of expatriate Arab advisers and to minimize the role of Western consultants, perhaps because it is felt that Arabic-speaking administrators are essential.

In particular, Qatar actively tries to attract Arab-Americans — men of Arab origin who have completed their studies in the United States and have had a professional career there. "We think Arab-Americans offer a unique advantage," an official says. "They have an Arab commitment, and they have learned the American approach — open-minded and problem-solving."

Not everyone stays, but those who do reinforce another pattern in Qatar: a reaction against British methods, which are associated with pre-independence, and a fascination with the American way, particularly with U.S.-style education and U.S. experts.

A Palestinian who is part of this new wave is Hisham Qaddumi, 38, who holds the job of technical adviser to Sheikh Khalifa bi Hamad al-Thani. Working out of an office in the ruler's palace, Mr. Qaddumi is part of a team of tiny advisers — some Qataris, some who are other Arabs — who share the responsibility for decisionmaking on development.

Before he joined the ruler's team, Mr. Qaddumi graduated from the University of Texas in 1965 with degrees in architectural engineering and economics and then worked in the Austin area, where he married his American wife. In 1974, he "got a phone call." The Qatari grapevine had heard of him and invited him to come to Doha.

"We try to have a pragmatic approach, so pragmatic it borders on enlightened opportunism," he says. When Qatari planners were blocked from expanding the capital inland because of landowners' exorbitant prices, Sheikh Khalifa launched a massive earth-fill project extending the town's western beaches into the Gulf. At a $1 million stroke, Qatar gained a prettier bay and a great deal of government land.

"Now we have more control over how people build, because this area is starting from scratch," Mr. Qaddumi says. His office has prepared an imposing overall design, and candidates for acquiring space must conform to its outlines — in effect, zoning regulations have been created.

Mr. Qaddumi was an early and active supporter of the new Doha Club, a country club with an Olympic-sized swimming pool, squash courts, library, restaurant and nightly films on video cassette. "Young expatriate families are increasingly willing to stay on an extra year or more because amenities like the club are becoming available — and it is Qatar's gain," he says. The club attracts a relaxed mixture of Westerners, Arab expatriates and, increasingly, young Qataris.

— J.I.

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BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1978

Japan Sees Real Growth of 6%

Abandons 7% Target for 1978

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — A meeting of cabinet economic ministers revised downward to about 6 percent from 7 percent Japan's real economic growth target for the current fiscal year ending next March, the Economic Planning Agency said today. The meeting also decided to aim for a growth target of about 6.3 percent in fiscal 1979.

The figures are subject to formal approval at a cabinet meeting expected tomorrow, the agency said.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira and 10 cabinet ministers, including those of finance, international trade and industry, agriculture and labor.

Earlier, Mr. Ohira, then prime minister-designate, had said he saw little chance of Japan living up to its promise made at the Bonn summit this summer of achieving the 7-percent growth rate (IHT, Dec. 5).

The cabinet meeting also estimated Japan's current-account surplus in fiscal 1979 at 1.4 trillion yen. In dollar terms, the surplus is estimated at $7.5 billion against an estimated $13.30 billion in fiscal 1978.

The fiscal 1979 wholesale price increase is estimated at 1.6 percent, compared with a decline of 2.6 percent in fiscal 1978 from 1977, the agency said. The unemployment rate is estimated at 2.3 percent in fiscal 1979, unchanged from this year.

Separately, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said industrial activity in November picked up as the manufacturing and mining production index rose 1 percent from October and was up 6.8 percent from the like year-earlier month to stand at 125.3 (1975 equals 100).

The index for manufacturers' shipments stood at 124.3, up 2.4 percent from the previous month, and up 6.8 percent from the year before. The inventory index was 101.8, up 0.4 percent from October but down 3.5 percent from the year before.

Japan also posted a revised overall balance of payments deficit of $267 million in November, compared with a deficit of $980 million in October and a surplus of $1.83 billion in November last year, the Finance Ministry said. The revised deficit was down from a preliminary $270 million announced earlier this month.

The Bank of Japan has also decided to tighten lending at all major commercial banks in the country between January and March 1979. The central bank notified the 13 major Japanese banks that they are to hold down their new lending to a total of 979 billion yen during the period, down 18.9 percent from the corresponding period this year.

Japanese corporations also gave employees an average 6.5-percent pay raise this year, lower than last year's 9.5 percent but higher than the yearly inflation rate of 3.3 percent, as measured in October, the Labor Ministry said.

United Press International

AMC'S FUTURE LOOK — A concept for the 1980s by American Motors, the four-wheel-drive Jeepster II would feature extensive use of rugged, lightweight materials, soft front and rear panels and roll bar. The 100-inch-wheelbase vehicle could be powered by a four-cylinder turbo gas or diesel engine.

Prospects Grow Brighter For Many Facets of AMC

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Sales of American Motors passenger cars have been rolling toward oblivion. When the final results for 1978 are tallied, the company will be lucky to have 2 percent of the new-car market. Yet, to hear Gerald Meyers, the company's chief executive officer, tell it, prospects are not bleak at all.

"We've got things going now," he says. "Our business has enough momentum that we've got a basis for making money even if things remain just the way they are."

Of course, there are other facets to the business of American Motors. It has its lucrative line of Jeeps, which is riding high on the American love affair with recreational vehicles, and it has divisions that make such items as Army and postal-service trucks and lawn and garden tracters.

But the passenger cars — the Concord, Pacer, AMX and Spirit — continue to battle for a tiny share of the market. To help sales of its new Spirit, AMC cut the price of that model by $284 a car last week just as its competitors — including Chrysler — raised theirs.

Will AMC bow out? Mr. Meyers says no and has been saying no since he took over leadership of the company a year ago. Among AMC executives, there is more optimism today about the prospects of salvaging the car business than there has been in many months. The company has been consolidating and cutting costs. And it has a proposed agreement with Renault, the French car maker, that it hopes will help to revive its passenger-car fortunes.

The Jeep, meanwhile, continues to do well. AMC's sales in the fiscal year rose to $2.6 billion, a 16 percent gain over 1977, and most of the gain was tied to Jeep sales.

As for other subsidiaries, the AM General Corp., which makes postal delivery vehicles for the government and trucks for the Army, is usually profitable. But it ran into trouble in the transit bus business and this year dropped out. Nonautomotive subsidiaries are Wheel Horse Products, makers of lawn and garden tractors, and three plastics companies.

"Put that together and you've got the pieces that contributed to our impressive profits," said Mr. Meyers.

The atmosphere in general at AMC is optimistic. For one thing, the company turned a hefty profit of $36.7 million in its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, compared with $8.3 million the year before (and heavy losses in the two prior years). For another, it has a new management team in place, including a new president and chief operating officer, Paul Tippett Jr., an expert in sales.

"We earned $27 million of (fiscal 1978's earnings) in the fourth quarter and what we saw in the fourth quarter was the first glimmer of what the profitability of the company can be with our new restructured manufacturing and operating system."

November, December 'Bubble' Forecast

Oil-Import Surge May Hurt U.S. Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (WP) — A surge of oil imports to beat next year's price increase may be causing a "bubble" in the U.S. trade deficits to be reported for November and December, according to an unpublished staff analysis at the Department of Commerce.

But top Treasury officials sharply disagree, seeing little cause to anticipate a November or December trade deficit significantly larger than October's.

The Commerce study says petroleum imports could increase in November and December by $400 million to $800 million a month, making the trade deficits in the range of $2.5 billion to $3 billion in each month, compared with $2.1 billion in October.

"If a larger deficit does occur during November and-or December," the report says, "it is important that administration officials not be surprised by it, and that they be prepared to explain this temporary depreciation in an informed manner." It warns that if the big bulge takes place without adequate warning, "there will be a high risk that the media and foreign exchange markets" will misinterpret a temporary reversal as being an end to an improvement that took place in the second quarter of the year.

Treasury officials, who had not seen the Commerce staff report, were dubious about its rationale when apprised of its contents. They acknowledged that some anticipatory oil buying in advance of the Jan. 1 price increase was inevitable, but they said their projections had taken that into consideration.

OPEC Rise

As for the fact that the 14.5-percent price increase by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was larger than the generally anticipated 5 to 10 percent, the Treasury officials said that since it was announced Dec. 16, it surely could not have caused an unexpected "bubble" in November. It also came too late to do much harm in December, they said.

"Commerce has been wrong with these trade numbers before," said a man outside that agency. On the other hand, some officials think the "bubble" foreseen by Commerce might come next month if importers manage to get enough extra commitments on the books before the end of the year.

Some Commerce officials reportedly were opposed to publicizing the staff report, dated Dec. 20, fearing that the gloomy tidings might put extra pressure on the dollar. The report concedes that a "bubble" in the trade deficit "is far from certain, and has only a 50 percent or less probability of occurring," because other trade movements might offset the bulge in oil imports.

But the authors of the report believe advance warning of a temporary deterioration in the trade statistics would take some of the sting out of effects on the market if announced now. The trade figures for November are to be issued this week.

Brazil Is Shifting Status As a Key Market for U.S.

By Edwin McDowell

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 27 (NYT) — In 1974, Brazil imported $3.1 billion of products from the United States, making it America's sixth-biggest export market. Last year Brazil dropped to 13th place, importing only $2.4 billion of U.S. goods.

For years, the United States was the major market for Brazilian products, accounting for well over half of its overseas sales. But since 1969, Brazilian exports to the European Economic Community have exceeded exports to the United States. And member nations of the Common Market, with whom Brazil enjoys a slight trade surplus, now export more to Brazil than the United States does.

In 1969, U.S. investors accounted for 47.5 percent of all foreign capital invested and re-invested here. But Americans accounted for only 31.6 percent of the $9.8 billion in foreign capital invested here in 1977.

The pattern of Brazil's foreign trade and foreign investments is simply changing, as these figures from the U.S. Commerce Department and the Brazilian foreign trade bureau) clearly attest. And it is changing in no small part at the expense of Brazil's traditional principal trade and investment partner, the United States.

One reason is the rise of such powerful trading nations as West Germany and Japan, which are active in the Brazilian market and are enabling to expand their influence. Nine years ago Japan was responsible for 4 percent of direct foreign investment here; today it accounts for 12 percent.

But an equally important reason behind the change is the intention of the country's military rulers to modify the Brazilian economy and to free Brazil from dependence on the United States — while accelerating the rise to greatness that a growing number of Brazilians believe is now within reach.

Brazilians proudly note that their 1977 gross national product of $150 billion is the eighth largest in the Western nations, and that their $12.1 billion in exports last year was exceeded only by seven producing countries.

Brazil is also the major importer among developing nations, but Brazilians boast about that, noting that more than one-third of the $11.9 billion 1977 imports bill was to pay for oil. Latin America's largest and most populous nation has an abundance of riches, but it must import 80 percent of the roughly one million barrels of oil it consumes each day. Nevertheless, it still managed to turn a 1974 trade deficit of $4.7 billion into a modest $117 million trade surplus last year.

But it is likely to run a 1978 trade deficit of about $800 million, because of a $1-billion, 50-percent drop in coffee earnings resulting from lower world prices and a 35 percent fall-off in sales volume because of a frost that caused extensive damage to the coffee crop.

America is still the largest source of foreign private capital in Brazil, as it has been for most of this century, and last year's $3.2 billion U.S. investment dwarfs that of the runners-up, West Germany ($1.2 billion) and Japan ($1 billion). Moreover, the United States remains the major single market for Brazil's growing and diversified exports. In 1975, Brazil exported $1.3 billion to the United States, $2.1 billion last year and $2.3 billion through October of this year.

Dollar Declines Sharply Despite Central Bank Aid

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — The dollar fell sharply against European currencies today despite intermittent support from European central banks and the Federal Reserve.

However, the dollar declined only moderately against the yen to 194.65 from yesterday's late level in New York of 194.85. Traders said that the dollar may have been helped by indirect support from the Bank of Tokyo and possibly by conversion of the proceeds from foreign yen-denominated bond issues floated in Tokyo.

Reliable sources said that European central banks purchases totaled $302 million, including $195 million by the Swiss National Bank, $85 million by the Bundesbank and $22 million by the Bank of England. The extent of the Fed's support purchases was not known, but New York dealers said its intervention "wasn't aggressive."

The dollar fell 2.65 pfennigs, or 1.4 percent, to 1.8220 Deutsche marks in London dealing from yesterday New York closing level of 1.8485 DM. At the Frankfurt afternoon fixing of 1.8283 DM, the Bundesbank openly purchased $11.6 million.

The dollar dropped to 1.6150 Swiss francs from 1.6450, representing a fall of 1.8 percent. The dollar plummeted 7.63 centimes, or 1.8 percent, against the French franc to 4.1725 from 4.2488. However, the Banque de France apparently stayed out of the market.

Sterling was particularly buoyant as the result of yearend transactions by British corporations, dealers said. The pound rose to $2.0375 from $2.0125. Elsewhere, the dollar was sharply weaker against the Benelux currencies and lira.

Gold prices were marked higher to compensate for the weakness of the dollar. Late London quotes averaged $222.55 an ounce, up from $6.80 from Friday.

Bonn Sees 3% Growth

BONN, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — The West German economy this year should achieve real growth of more than 3 percent, the Economic Ministry said in its December report. Gross national product in the third quarter was 3 percent higher in real terms than in the same quarter of 1977, it added.

Chase in China Link

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Chase Manhattan Bank has established a direct commercial banking relationship with the Bank of China, Chase chairman David Rockefeller said today. The only other U.S. bank to have a direct correspondent relationship with the Bank of China is First National Bank of Chicago.

U.S. Tariff Action Seen Aiding Trade Legislation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (NYT) — President Carter, reversing a position taken 10 months ago, granted tariff protection yesterday to domestic manufacturers of industrial fasteners. His decision could have a slight inflationary impact but could help passage of trade legislation next year.

Fasteners are the generic term for the nuts, bolts and screws that hold things together, from the smallest items to airliners. The $1-billion-a-year industry, mainly situated in the populous north central and eastern states, has powerful friends in Congress who protested when the president came down last February against a recommendation by the government's International Trade Commission for protection.

Chiefly reponsible for the reversal was Rep. Charles Vanik, D-Ohio, whose district had been hit by import-related layoffs. He is chairman of the House subcommittee on foreign trade, which voted to override the president's February action. The congressional leadership avoided a floor fight over trade last session by maneuvering Congress into approving a resolution recommitting the fastener case to the trade commission. And this time, with little interagency conflict, the president went along with a second recommendation from the tariff commission, also for protection.

Waiver Bill

Robert Strauss, President Carter's special trade representative, sought to explain the White House reversal by noting that since February economic conditions in the domestic industry had deteriorated. He said imports reached record levels this year, accounting for 45 percent of the U.S. market in the first half of 1978, compared with 42 percent in the first half of 1977.

Mr. Strauss had recommended relief for the fastener makers last February and was even more insistent upon protection this time, recognizing Mr. Vanik's key role in the approval process for a multilateral trade agreement next year. Major trading countries are close to an agreement that would reduce tariffs and nontariff barriers, and protectionists have vowed to fight enabling legislation.

Although there is no formal deal, Mr. Strauss is counting on Mr. Vanik to get a bill through the subcommittee early in the new session extending a waiver on countervailing duties that expires Jan. 3. The waiver is considered essential for an international accord, which Mr. Strauss will have to shepherd through the Congress.

Mr. Vanik yesterday applauded the White House move, calling the import duty increases "modest" and saying they should help the industry take necessary measures to improve its competitive position.

Over the next three years, tariffs will rise to 15 cents a pound for screws, nuts and bolts. For nuts and bolts, tariffs are now at negligible (one-tenth and two-tenths of 1 percent) levels. For screws, the present level is 9.5 to 12.5 percent. Three-quarters of the imports come from Japan. Other major suppliers include Canada, Taiwan, Italy, India, Spain and West Germany.

Wall Street Prices Lower In Brisk Trading Session

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished sharply and broadly lower today in brisk trading, pushed by the deteriorating situation in Iran, a lower dollar and profit taking.

Analysts said the market also felt the influence of year-end tax selling, portfolio switching and continuing concern over higher interest rates.

After the close, The Treasury announced that it will sell $1.5 billion in 15-year, one-month bonds next Thursday to raise new cash. The bonds, whose yield will be determined at auction, are available in minimum denominations of $1,000.

The Federal Reserve Bank entered the government securities market to add reserves through overnight repurchase agreements, with federal funds at 11 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.45 points to 808.56 and declines led advances 1,037 to 451. Volume rose to 23.58 million shares from yesterday's 21.47 million.

Glamour and blue-chip issues declined broadly. IBM, which gained 14 points yesterday, lost 6⅝ to 302⅜. Teledyne fell 2½ to 98⅛ and Xerox 1¾ to 53½. Raytheon Co. said directors increased the quarterly dividend to 40 cents from 30 cents, payable Jan. 26, record Jan. 12.

Textron said today its Bell Helicopter division was notified by the government of Iran to terminate work on its helicopter joint production program.

National Airlines said that because of the recent Eastern Air Lines proposal to acquire National for $50 a share, National's board of directors is expected to meet early next month to consider revised proxy material for the company's annual meeting. Eastern lost ⅛ to 8⅞.

A Pan American World Airways spokesman, in response to an inquiry, said the Securities and Exchange Commission is probing both its bid and that of Texas International Airlines to acquire National. He said both the company and its chairman, William Seawell, have been subpoenaed for information. Pan Am lost ⅛ to seven.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell, with the market-value index off 1.35 point to 150.08.

In Chicago, wheat was irregularly higher, corn fractionally lower, oats fractionally higher and soybeans mixed at the close on the Board of Trade.

At the close, soybeans were ½ cent lower to 1½ higher, January $6.83¼; wheat was 1¼ to 3¾ cents higher, March $3.42¼; corn was 2 to ½ cent lower, March $2.31½ and oats were unchanged to ½ cent higher, March $1.34¼.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions

Japan

Isuzu Motors		
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	572,390	468,760
Profits.....	13,430	6,180

Toyo Kogyo		
Year	1978	1977
Revenue.....	686,340	628,260
Profits.....	2,630	1,130

(Figures in yen)

Retail Prices Up 0.5% in France

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP-DJ) — The French retail price index for November increased by 0.5 percent to 206.8 from 205.7 in October, and compares with 188.9 in November last year, the statistical institute announced today.

The November increase was the lowest since January this year and marks a substantial improvement over the rise of 0.9 percent recorded for October. Over the 12 months to end-November French consumer prices rose 9.5 percent. The index is based on 100 equals 1970.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pullman Unit Gets China Contract

Pullman Inc. says its Pullman Kellogg division received a "multimillion-dollar" contract to help build a petrochemical facility in China. While Pullman would not specify the contract's value, it says it will bring "tens of millions of dollars of export trade to the U.S." Pullman says the facility will consist of chemical processing plants and involve technology from Hercules Inc. and UOP Inc., a unit of Signal Cos.

Algeria Order for Marubeni, Hitachi

Marubeni Corp. and Hitachi Shipbuilding and Engineering of Japan have won a $400-million order from Algeria's state-run Chemical Corp. to build a phosphate fertilizer plant.

GM Raises Prices 1.7% on '79 Cars

General Motors' $137-a-car increase is certain to bring a series of price boosts among the Big Three automakers almost immediately after the first of the year. The No. 1 automaker is raising the sticker price of the average-equipped GM car $137 or 1.7 percent, effective Jan. 2. The move affects the retail price of every GM car except the Chevrolet Chevette by amounts ranging from $50 on some small-car models to as much as $270 on the sporty Corvette. The action also increases the price of the average-equipped light- and medium-duty GM truck 1.7 percent.

Ford to Compensate for Engine Wear

Bowing to pressure from industry critics and federal officials, Ford Motor has agreed to notify owners of about 3.5 million of its 1974-77 full-size cars and light trucks that the company will pay for repairs to certain engine parts prone to premature wear. In addition, Ford says it will notify owners of a further 1.1 million 1974-76 light trucks and motor homes equipped with 360- and 390-cubic-inch engines of extended warranties due to premature wear of several unspecified engine parts. Separately, the company says Toyo Kogyo (Mazda) has signed a five-year contract, beginning in 1980, to supply transaxles for front-wheel-drive passenger cars made by Ford.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, December 27, 1978

DonlvM	18¼	19¼	JamWPr	10	10⅝	Petrolit	38⅝ 39¼
DtaDes	8⅝	9	Jamsby	14	14¾	PettBon	16⅝ 17⅝
DevtMol	20½	22½	JiffyFd	⅜	⅝	PiercaSS	12¼ 13
DeltbAp	21½	22¼	JostynMA	16	16⅝	Pinkrtn	28 29
DeLuxC	30	30¾	KaisSt pf	18	18¾	PlantRB	20 20½
DetConT	10½	11½	Kalvar	1¾	2⅛	Plastkw	7⅛ 8⅛
DetinfB	18¼	20¼	Kaman	17¾	18½	Pasals	2⅝ 2⅞
DiawvEl	2	3	KmpAm	14½	14⅝	Progrrp	1¼ 1⅝
DiaCrys	21¾	22¾	KateGre	½	1	PbSvNC	10⅛ 10½
2	2⅝	2⅞	Kavsom	2⅝	3½	PurtBen	20½ 21¼
DbnCru	28	29½	KearnyT	17¼	17½	PurtOCap	7⅝ 8¼
Decutel	4⅝	5⅛	KellySv	28	29½	Quallnns	4⅝ 5⅛
DellrGn	8½	9	Keuffel	12½	13½	RagenPr	6⅛ 6⅝
Deltdsn	23	24	KeyCFd	16¼	17	Raychm	46 47
DorchGs	18⅝	18⅝	Kimball	15⅝	16⅛	Raymnd	17½ 18½
DoylDB	17¼	18	KlnsInl	7¼	8¼	RecsEq	7⅝ 8
DunkinD	14	14⅝	KnapeV	13	14	RoodEx	24½ 25¼
Durkrpn	16	17	Kratos	18	19½	RobbMy	26½ 28½
Eberline	8⅝	9⅝	Lancsln	18¾	19½	Roseton	3⅝ 4⅝
EconLab	21½	22	LandRes	3⅝	4⅛	Rouse	8 8¼
ElPasEl	10⅝	11⅛	LamCo	19⅝	20¼	RusStov	13⅝ 14¼
2	12	13	LhSker	8⅝	9½	Sedlter	3⅝ 4⅛
EltnNucl	4⅛	4⅝	LinBcst	35½	36¼	ScnDt	1⅝ 2⅛
ElMedut	4½	5½	Lopetrn	8⅝	9⅝	ScripH	46 49
EnrDev	13½	14¼	MadsGE	15⅝	16⅝	SecPac	29⅝ 30
EnlwtPl	3½	4¼	MapelPet	1 1-16	1 3-16	SelsDelt	9⅝ 9⅝
SgtOil	14⅝	15⅝	MajorRl	1 1-16	1 5-16	Svcmstr	28½ 29½
EthanAl	25	25¾	Malkirt	27	28	Shawmt	30 31
Fabri	⅝	1⅛	MgtAsst	17⅝	18⅝	SoldSIS	8 9
FldUnLf	26	26½	MaxiLP	30	31½	SCalWtr	14½ 15⅛
Flagrtd	19⅝	20⅝	McCorm	13½	14	SwGsCp	10⅝ 10⅝
FlBkSys	37	37¾	McQuay	10⅝	11½	SwElSv	16¼ 17
FlBostn	16½	17¼	MdsxW	19¾	20¾	Stondyn	23¼ 24
FtEmaS	9	9½	MdldCop	4⅛	4⅝	StdRegs	22½ 23½
FrwnFin	4⅛	4½	MidlRes	27¼	28¼	StonHP	20¼ 21¼
Fleckr	13⅝	14⅛	MidlSks	1 11-16	1⅝	Sterlst	5⅝ 5⅞
FlexPrl	13½	14½	Millipr	29	29¾	SuperEl	8 8⅝
FlstWtU	⅛	⅛	MissVlG	16½	17¼	TIME DC	4⅛ 5
ForstO	14⅝	14⅝	MonlCol	5⅝	6	Tampax	29¼ 30¼
Formgll	2	2⅝	MoorePd	14¼	15¼	TecumP	56½ 58½
FrankCp	7¼	7⅝	MorgRes	2¼	3	Tennant	26½ 28½
FrankEl	13¼	13⅝	Mosinh	17⅝	18⅝	Tiffany	39¾ 41¾
FrndlCo	22⅛	22⅝	MotchM	11¼	12¼	Tjerary	7 7½
GnRtEst	7½	9	MotClub	4¾	7¼	ToscoCp	6¼ 6½
GoRains	179	183	Mueller	21½	22½	TrnsOcO	17½ 18½
GovEFn	9	9¼	NargCp	26½	28	TricoPd	46 49
GreenM	12¼	12⅝	NatGOil	16	17	TrtnOG	4⅛ 4⅝
GreyAdv	33	34	NatLStty	7⅝	8⅛	TysonFd	11½ 12½
GffnInt	14½	16	NwMRE	12	13	UnMcGll	8½ 9½
Grnedyn	5¼	6	NJNGas	14⅝	14⅞	USSurg	16⅝ 17⅝
Hardwk	7	7¾	NielsnA	22½	24	USTrck	13¼ 13¾
HrxRew	12⅝	13¼	NielsnB	23½	24	UVaBsh	22¾ 23¼
HarpGe	19⅝	20¼	NoCarGs	10¼	10⅝	UpPenP	16½ 17¼
HartPn	14¼	14¾	NoEOlUn	64⅝	65¼	VolvGas	9⅝ 10⅝
Hasbro	19¾	20½	NwNGas	16⅝	17	VanDus	15¼ 16½
Hekman	5	5½	NwstPS	15½	16	Velcro	7¾ 8⅛
Hoover	10¼	10¾	Norell	21¼	22½	VolNBsh	12⅝ 13⅝
HartzRx	1¼	1¾	OglvyM	6	7	WshEnr	13⅝ 14⅝
HoskPas	46½	48	OhFerro	21½	22	WebbRs	8 8⅝
HyetCp	17¾	18¼	OtterTP	7⅝	7½	Weldtrn	1¾ 2½
Hyetlnr	15⅝	15⅝	OvrnsAir	9⅝	10⅛	WstnMe	8¼ 9
IndNtcl	4	4½	PCAInt	12⅝	13⅛	WellsGo	2¼ 3¼
IndmtJnd	3⅝	3⅝	PabstB	21¼	22	WtnMfg	3⅝ 3⅝
IntrCp	48½	51	PcGoR	7	7¾	WmarC	25¼ 26
IntrcEnr	4	5	PaulevP	7	7¾	WoodLat	24 24¾
IntmtGs	13¼	13¾	PeerMl	15⅛	16⅝	WWEnsg	5½ 5¾
IntlStsh	8¼	8⅝	PenoEnl			WrlghtW	5⅝ 5¾
IntlNut	23⅝	23⅝				ZionUta	18¾ 19¼

Weekly net asset value

On December 18, 1978

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

U.S. $64.52

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.

U.S. $47.01

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Tokyo Exchange

December 27, 1978

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	358	Matsu E. Wks	590
Canon	481	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	126
Dai Nip. Print	575	Mitsubi Corp.	414
Fuji Bank	288	Mitsui Co.	290
Fuji Photo	665	Mitsukoshi	576
Hitachi	265	Nippon Elec.	297
Honda Motor	481	Shoei	465
C. Itoh	244	Sony Corp	1,670
Japan Air L.	2,800	Sumitomo Bank	283
Kansai El. Pwr.	1,190	Taisho Marine	248
Kao Soap	679	Takeda	525
Kirin Brewery	478	Teijin	148
Komatsu	372	Tokyo Marine	505
Kubota	390	Toray	182
Matsu El. Ind.	711	Toyota	886

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

December 27, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Mar	815	805	811 814	— 9
May	850	844	842 845	— 10
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	845 860	— 10
Aug	905	900	900 910	— 10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	925 935	— 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	925 935	— 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	955 970	Unch.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	990 1,005	— 10
183 lots.				
COCOA				
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	- 1,660	+ 10
Mar	1,663	1,646	1,655 1,665	+ 15
May	1,678	1,665	1,670 1,674	+ 7
Jul	N.T.	N.T.	- 1,685	+ 5
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,688 1,730	+ 5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,630 -	+ 20
165 lots				

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
December 27, 1978

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	774.00	775.00	776.50	777.00
3 months	786.50	787.50	787.00	787.50
Cathodes: spot	758.00	760.00	754.00	757.00
3 months	774.00	776.00	773.50	774.50
Tin: spot	6,840.00	6,845.00	6,840.00	6,860.00
3 months	6,750.00	6,755.00	6,820.00	6,830.00
Lead: spot	441.00	443.00	429.50	430.00
3 months	409.50	409.75	403.50	404.00
Zinc: spot	348.00	349.00	342.50	343.00
3 months	356.00	356.50	352.50	353.00
Silver: spot	296.20	296.40	296.40	296.90
3 months	303.90	304.00	304.20	304.40

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
December 27, 1978

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	105.85	104.65	104.65	104.75	108.50	108.60
May	108.70	107.00	107.80	107.85	110.75	110.80
Aug	112.25	110.80	110.75	110.85	114.50	114.55
Oct	115.50	114.25	114.80	114.25	117.50	117.60
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	116.50	117.50	120.10	120.30
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	119.50	121.50	124.00	124.70
May	N.T.	N.T.	121.50	124.00	126.50	127.90
2,060 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,928	1,912	1,972	1,974	1,880	1,908
Mar	1,969	1,945	1,964	1,965	1,941	1,942
May	2,008	1,989	2,000	2,083	1,980	1,987
Jul	2,025	2,030	2,011	2,012	2,000	2,005
Sep	2,030	2,014	2,015	2,028	2,012	2,013
Dec	2,025	2,005	2,010	2,012.5	2,006	2,008
Mar	2,015	2,004.5	2,010	2,015	1,995	2,000
3,187 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Jan	1,475	1,445	1,472	1,473	1,439	1,440
Mar	1,323	1,305	1,318	1,320	1,282	1,283
May	1,247	1,233	1,244	1,245	1,212	1,213
Jul	1,210	1,195	1,203	1,206	1,175	1,177
Sep	1,185	1,165	1,175	1,180	1,145	1,148
Nov	1,150	1,140	1,151	1,154	1,115	1,128
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,126	1,140	1,105	1,118
2,647 lots of 5 tons.						

ADVERTISEMENT

J. LYONS & COMPANY LIMITED
(CDRs)

Under reference to its advertisement of 6th September 1978 the undersigned announces that the offer made by Allied Breweries Limited for the whole of the issued share capital not already owned of J. Lyons & Company Limited has been accepted.
Consequently the deposited property of all outstanding CDRs of ordinary shares and of 7% conv. red. cum. pref. shares J. Lyons & Company Limited has been converted into shares Allied Breweries Limited.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 19th December 1978.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	10 11/16 - 10 13/16	3 ⅝ - 3 ¾	1/16 - 3/16	12 ⅛ - 12 ⅜	8 ⅞ - 9 ⅛
2 M.	11 ¼ - 11 ⅜	3 ⅝ - 3 ¾	1/16 - 3/16	12 ¾ - 13	9 - 9 ¼
3 M.	11 15/16 - 12 1/16	3 11/16 - 3 13/16	1/16 - 3/16	12 ¾ - 13 ⅛	9 ¼ - 9 ½
6 M.	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅝	3 13/16 - 3 15/16	5/16 - 7/16	13 ⅜ - 13 ⅝	9 ¼ - 9 ¾
1 Y.	12 1/16 - 12 3/16	4 - 4 ⅛	¾ - 1	13 ¼ - 13 ½	9 ¾ - 10 ¼

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the December 27, 1978 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	Lit.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.9735	4.027	108.60 *	47.18 *	0.2393		6.856 *	122.36 *	38.76 *
Brussels (c)	28.97	58.79	15.808	6.91025	3.468 *	14.568	—	17.804	5.66
Frankfurt	1.827	3.707		43.62 *	2.195 x	92.68 *	6.327 *	112.39 *	35.78 **
London(z)	2.0365	—	3.705	8.495	1,690.00	4.02	58.55	3.30	10.345
Milan	832.70	1,689.45	455.60	198.70	—	419.50	28.77	512.30	162.97
Paris	4.175	8.495	229.52 *	—	5.0335 x	211.33 *	14.489 *	257.45 *	82.08 *
Zurich	1.62175	3.29465	88.8402 *	35.7792 *	0.1945	82.1918 *	5.61915 *	—	31.8271 *

The following are Dollar values as quoted on the London foreign exchange market: Danish Krone: 5.1075 ; Escudo: 45.85 ; Israeli £: 18.995 ; Peseta: 70.325 ; Schilling: 13.41 ; Sw Krona: 4.301 ; Yen: 194.90 ; Norw. Krone: 5.016 ; Fin Mark: 3.9465 ; Belgian Financial Franc: 29.425 ; Hong Kong $: 4.7975 ; Singapore $: 2.168 ; Canadian $: 84.415 U.S. cents

(c) Commercial Franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1000. (y) Units of 10,000 (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	91½	92½
Ashland 7½-82	94¾	95¾
Australia 8¼-83	94¾	95¾
Australia 8⅝-91	96¼	97¼
Australia 8¼-92	89½	90½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	92	93
Barclays 8½-92	91¾	92¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7¾-87	88½	89½
BFCE 8¾-83	95¼	96¼
Brazil 9¼-84	95	96
Brit Gas 9-81	97¾	98¾
BrokenHill 8-85	91¾	92¾
Cac Berm. 8¼-84	93	94
Cdn NatlR 8¾-86	91	92
Charbongs 8⅝-81	96	97
CityInvest 8¾-84	90½	91½
Cons Food 7½-91	88¼	89¼
Conoco 8-86	94	95
Cutler Ham 8-87	93	94
EEC 8¼-82	94½	95½
EEC 7¾-84	90½	91½
ECS 8¾-81	97	98
ECS 8⅝-97	92	93
EIB 8¼-83	93¾	94¾
EIB 8-84	91¾	92¾
EIB 8¾-92	N.A	N.A.
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	92¼	93¼
EMI 9¼-89	93¾	94¾
Ericsson 8½-89	93	94
Esso 8-86 nov	97¼	98¼
Eurofima 8½-83	95½	96½
Fiat 8-82	92½	93½
First Chic 7-80	95½	96½
Gotaverken 8½-87	90½	91½
Gould 9¾-83	99½	100½
GulfWestn 8¼-84	86½	88½
Hamersley 8½-84	94½	95½
Home Oil 9½-86	97¾	98¾
ICI 8¼-87	91¾	92¾
ISE Cnda 9-82	99	100
I.U.Overseas 9-83	95	96
Kidde W. 8½-85	93	94
Kockums 8-83	94¼	95¼
Manitoba 8¾-83	95	96
Michelin 9¼-86	98¾	99¾
Midld Intl 8¾-86	95½	96½
Montreal 9¼-83	97¼	98¼
NCBoard 8-87	90	91
NatWest 9-86	96½	97½
NBrunswick 9-83	95¾	96¾
NBrunswick 8-84	92½	93½
NZealand 9¼-82	98¾	99¾
NZealand 8½-83	95¼	96¼
NrgKombk 8½-91	93	94
Norskhyd 8½-92	90	91
Norway 8½-81	96¼	97¼
Occidental 9¾-83	97	98
Offsh Min 8¼-85	92	93
Ontario 9-83	97½	98½
OntarioHyd 8-87	88¾	89¾
ProvSaskat 8¼-86	93½	94½
QuebProv 8½-81	95	96
QuebProv 9-83	95¼	96¼
Ralston 7½-87	92½	93½
SaabScania 8½-89	90¼	91¼
S.A.S. 8-85	91½	92½
Shell 8-86	95	96
Shell 7½-87	90½	91½
Singer 8¾-82	92	93
Stind 8⅝-88	95½	96½
Sweden 8¼-87	91½	92½
SwedStCo. 7¾-82	93	94
TMay 7¾-87	88¼	89¼
Textron 7¾-87	90	91
Transocean 8-86	96	97
Transocean 7½-87	93	94
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
Utah 8-87	95	96
Vwagen 7¾-87	89½	90½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	89	90

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	74	76
Baker 5½-93	103	105
Beatrice 6¼-91	106	108
Beatrice 4½-92	92	94
Beecham 6¾-92	103¼	104¼
Boots 6¾-93	92¼	93¼
Borden 6¾-91	98	100
Borden 5-92	89	91
BroadHole 4¾-87	75	77
Carnation 4-88	71½	73½
Chevron 5-88	150	152
Chrysler 4¾-88	61	63
Chrysler 5-88	62½	64½
Coke BH. 6¾-93	90	92
Cr Suisse 4½-91	118	120
Cumm Int 6¼-86	88	90
Dartind 4¾-87	83½	85½
EastKodak 4½-86	85½	87½
Ford 6-86	91	93
Ford 5-88	80	82
GenElec 4¼-87	80½	82½
GenFoods 4⅝-82	90½	92½
Gillette 4¾-82	83	85
Gillette 4¾-87	73½	75½
GulWestn 5-86	85½	87½
Honneywell 6-86	86	88
ICI 6¾-97	91¼	92¼
INA 6-97	93½	95½
ISE 6¾-89	89	91
ITT 4⅝-97	74½	76½
Jusco 6-92	134	135
Komatsu 7¼-90	159½	160½
Mitsui 7¼-90	120¾	121¾
MorganJP 4¼-87	95½	97½
Nabisco 5¼-88	100	102
OwensIll 4½-87	99½	101½
PenneyJC 4½-87	74½	76½
RCA 5-88	83	85
Revlon 4⅝-83	153	155
Revlon 4⅝-87	130½	132½
Sperry 4¼-88	92	94
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	74½	76½
Texas 7½-93	89	91
Tyco 8½-88	97½	99½
UnCarb 4⅝-82	86½	88½
WarnLamb 4½-87	75	77
WarnLamb 4¼-88	71½	73½
Xerox 5-88	77	79

Bondtrade—Index
Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	95.84	90.19
Previous	95.87	90.22

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.00
Albert Heijn	116.00
Algemband	372.00
Amrobank	74.60
A'Dam Rub	66.00
Fokker	24.60
Heineken	95.00
H.V.A.	45.50
Hoogovens	34.90
K.L.M.	118.00
Nat. Nedder	109.60
Pakhoed	47.60
Philips	24.40
Robeco	163.50
Rolinco	126.00
Royal Dutch	120.90
Unilever	120.60
Van Ommer	149.50
VMF-Stork	46.00

Brussels

Arbed	2,050
GBL (BLamb)	1,640
Cockerill	439
Electrobel	6,810
GB-Inno-BM	2,520
Hoboken	2,505
Petrofina	3,230
Ph. Gevaert	1,430
Soc. Generale	2,020
Solvay	2,460
Un. Miniere	702

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	77.80
B.A.S.F.	133.50
Bayer	133.80
Commerzbank	221.80
Conti. Gummi	64.00
Daimler	320.50
Demag	170.50
Deutsche Bnk	302.10
Dresdner Bnk	243.50
Hoechst	132.30
Hoesch	48.90
Karlstadt	324.00
Kaufhof	241.50
K.H.D.	194.50
Lufthansa	99.50
Mannesman	176.00
Metallgesell.	251.00
Neckermann	155.50
RWE.new	182.00
Schering	258.00
Siemens	283.10
Thyssen	117.00
Varta	174.00
Veba	129.00
Volkswagen	239.00

London

Anglo-Am Cp	2.97
Anglo-Am	N.A.
Barclays Bnk	3.68
Beecham Gp	6.26
BICC	1.38
Boots	1.89
Bowater	1.77
BAT Ind.	2.86
Brit.-Oxyg	N.A.
Brit. Pet.	9.26
Burmah	0.84
Cadbury Sc.	0.54½
Chartered	1.34
Courtaulds	1.18
De Beer D	3.76
Decca Rec	N.A.
Distillers	2.04
Dunlop	0.65
E Mus Ind	1.41
GEC	3.38
Free St Ged	N.A.
GKN	2.57
Glaxo Gp	5.13
Gold Fields	N.A.
Gt Un St	3.12
Guinness	1.49
Hawker-Sidd	2.36
Hudson Bay	$ 12.00
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.68
Imps	0.85½
Marks & Spen.	0.85
Metal Box	3.02
Nichols	N.A.
Plessey	1.89
Rand Mines	0.41¾
Rank Org.	2.47
Royal Dutch	42⅝
R.T.Z.	2.27
Shell	5.73
Thorn (A)	3.68
Tube Invest.	3.80
Union Carb.	2.54
Vickers	1.95
War L3½	N.A.
West Deep	$ N.A.
West Driet	$ 33¾
West Hold	$ N.A.
West Min	N.A.
Woolworth	N.A.
ZCI	N.A.

Milan

Bastogi	466.00
ERBA	958.00
ErcMarelli	221.00
Fiat	2,790.00
Finsider	136.00
Generalli	35,050.00
IFI	2,319.00
Italgas	750.00
Italsider	307.00
LaRinas	56.25
Montedis	166.25
Olivetti	945.00
Pirelli	1,802.00
Snia Visco	820.00

Paris

Air Liquide	385.00
Alimentaire	123.40
Aquitaine	530.00
BSN	535.00
Carrefour	1,893.00
Cim Lafarge	255.00
Cie Bancaire	493.00
CFP	140.50
CGE	398.80
CCF	129.00
Ferodo	464.00
Imetal	54.80
L Oreal	734.00
Mach Bull	51.00
Michelin	1,201.00
Moet Henn	562.00
Moulinex	236.00
Paribas	209.50
PUK	73.00
Penarroya	36.10
Perrier	279.00
Peugeot	488.00
Rh Poulenc	118.50
Sacilor	18.50
St Gobain	146.50
Suez	296.50
Telemecan	840.00
Thomson	238.00
Usinor	13.75

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,145
Buehrle	2,565
B Boveri	1,670
Cib Geigy	1,145
Cr Suisse	2,180
Fisher	565
HofRochN	6,775
Nestle	3,140
Sandoz	3,800
Ste B. Suisse	341
Sulzer	2,400
U.B. Suisse	3,025

NYSE Closing Prices December 27

(Continued From Page 6)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅝	4	PRCem			3	13	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
18¼	15⅛	PaSPL	1.56	9.3	7	68	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
48	26	Pullmn	1.60	4.6	7	51	35½	34⅝	35	— ¼
20⅛	14⅝	Purex	1.16	7.5	7	41	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
6⅛	2⅞	PurinFa			5	67	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
30¾	19⅞	Puroltr	1.28	5.3	11	25	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20⅝	QuakO	1.20	5.2	7	157	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	12⅝	QuakSO	.88	6.6	10	296	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
32	19½	Quanex	1.32	4.4	7	20	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅜
12½	4⅝	Questor	.20	3.0	14	179	6¾	6½	6⅝	
— R—R—R —										
33⅝	22⅝	RCA	1.40	5.3	8	392	27	26½	26⅝	— ½
44	38	RCApf	3.50	8.9		z130	39⅝	39	39½	+ ⅛
74	59⅜	RCA pf	4	6.6		13	61	60½	60½	— ¼
17½	9⅛	RTE	.60	5.7	5	71	10½	10	10½	
20	9	RLC	.52	4.2	4	103	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
16¼	11	RalsPur	.50	4.4	8	483	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
17	3⅝	Ramad	.12e	1.5	23	999	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
20⅛	17⅛	Ranco n			8	22	17⅞	18⅛	18⅞	— ½
16¼	5⅜	RapAm	.40e	2.8	3	21	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
40⅝	24½	Raybt	1.60b	3.6	5	105	28½	27⅞	28½	+2
27¾	14⅞	Raymodin	1	6.5	4	129	16⅛	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅜
58⅝	28⅞	Raythn	1.20	2.4	10	334	47⅛	46½	47	+ ⅛
32⅞	18⅝	ReadBat	1	4.8	7	117	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	12⅛	RltRef	1.92	15.	7	36	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅞	Redman	.03e	.7	4	168	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅛	ReeceCp	.60	8.1	6	41	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
28⅜	21⅞	ReevsB	1.80	6.6	5	2	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
16⅝	10⅜	ReichCh	.76	6.6	6	51	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
41	27⅝	ReinEl	1.50	4.9	8	56	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
37	23⅞	RelnGp	1.60b	4.6	4	216	35	34½	34½	— ½
56	37½	RelG pf2.20		4.2		17	52¼	52	52¼	— ½
27¾	23⅞	RelG pf2.60		11.		9	24⅜	24	24⅛	
23½	10¼	RepCp	.32e	1.8	4	17	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	
30	20⅝	RepFnS	1.50	6.0	4	11	25⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅝	RepMtg				10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
27⅜	21⅜	RepStl	1.80a	7.8	4	73	23⅛	22⅞	23	
25⅛	21	RepTex	1	4.3	7	15	23	23	23	+ ⅛
16⅞	9	ResrOil	.24	2.1	10	222	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ½
26⅝	19⅛	RsOil pf1.75		8.7		58	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
31½	17⅝	RevcoD	.64	2.6	10	334	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	10½	Revere		..	4	36	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
59	37⅝	Revlon	1.30	2.5	14	325	52⅝	51⅜	51½	—1⅛
29½	11⅝	Rexhom	.60	3.6	9	16	17	16¾	16⅞	
21¾	15¾	Rexnord	.88	5.5	5	59	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
65	52¼	Reynin	2.80	4.7	7	157	57¼	56⅝	57⅛	— ⅜
39⅜	24½	ReyMtl	1.80	5.4	6	143	33½	33	33⅛	— ⅛
84	61½	ReyM pf4.50		6.3		3	71⅜	70⅝	71⅛	+ ⅜
25⅝	14	RichCo	1.20	6.8	5	10	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
31	19⅞	RchMer	2.06	4.5	10	185	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅛
22⅝	15⅝	RiegelT	1.50	9.2	5	17	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
35⅝	20⅝	RioGran	.90	3.4	6	30	26½	26¼	26½	
18⅞	12⅞	RioGr pf.80		5.5		116	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
26	16⅛	RiteAld	.42	2.1	9	320	20⅜	20	20	
29½	17	Robshw	1.20	6.6	7	58	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	
35	22⅝	Robtsn	1.70	6.4	7	25	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅞
12⅞	8½	Robins	.40	4.4	8	299	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
21½	16½	RochG	1.44	8.0	7	52	18	17⅞	18	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	RochTl	1.56	8.7	7	261	18⅛	18	18	— ½
15⅞	10¼	Rockwr	1	9.5	4	45	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
38	28⅞	Rockwl	2.40	6.9	7	84	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
33⅞	26	Rklnt pf1.35		4.4		2	31	30⅝	30⅝	
48⅝	28⅛	RohmH	1.52	4.7	8	49	32½	32	32⅛	— ¼
19⅝	6⅛	Rohrlnd			4	94	16⅝	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
23	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.4	9	156	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ¼
51	25½	Rolm			31	78	42⅝	41¾	42½	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Ronson				79	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
38⅝	18⅞	Roper	1.80	8.9	4	14	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅜
21½	12½	Rorer	.76	4.4	15	205	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅜
23⅞	15	Rosario	.50a	3.2	10	129	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
27¼	12⅝	Rowan	.08	.4	10	130	20	19½	19½	— ½
20⅞	13	RCCos	1.04	7.3	8	107	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
65½	54¼	RoylD	4.85e	8.0	6	220	60⅞	60½	60⅝	— ⅛
34⅛	22	Rubbrm	.76	3.3	18	59	23⅜	22⅞	23	+ ½
13⅞	9⅝	RussTog	.88	8.8	8	89	10	10	10	— ⅛
23⅝	14⅝	RyanH	1	6.2	7	9	16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
30⅝	13⅝	RyderS	.80	3.3	7	386	24⅝	24¼	24½	
— S—S—S —										
10⅝	4⅝	SCA	.35t	5.8	10	305	6½	6	6	— ½
23½	15⅛	SCM	1.30	6.3	4	138	17½	17¼	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	6¼	SPSTec	.50	2.8	26	11	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Sabine	.56	1.7	22	96	33⅝	32½	32½	—2
13	6⅛	Safadin	.32	3.4	9	356	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	+ ⅜
46	35⅝	Safewy	2.60	6.5	8	73	40½	40	40	— ⅜
16¾	10	SagaCp	.44	4.4	5	103	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
32¼	21⅞	SJoMn	1.30	5.7	14	48	23⅜	23	23	
14	12⅛	StJoLP	1.26	10.	6	13	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	StLSaF	2.50	7.1	5	24	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
12½	10	SPaul	1.02a	10.		64	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
35⅝	25½	StRegP	1.80	6.4	7	457	28⅛	27¾	28	— ¼
8¼	5⅝	Salant	.40	7.0	4	96	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
27¾	9⅝	Sambos	.60	6.0	7	784	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
16¾	14¼	SDieGE	1.44	9.8	6	136	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	8¼	SJuanR	1.05t	7.6	19	22	14	13¾	13⅞	— ¼
23¼	12⅞	Sanders	.40	2.4	8	51	17½	17	17	— ½
40	29⅛	SFeInd	2.20	7.2	6	189	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	8	SFeln pf.50		6.1		2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
40½	22⅞	SFeInt	.60	2.1	11	193	28½	28	28⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	13	SalWel	.72	5.1	6	5	14	14	14	+ ⅛
7½	3⅝	SaulRE				63	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅜
7⅞	3¼	SavASIp			16	143	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
15	6½	SavOnD	.36	3.7	8	53	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅝	10⅝	SavEIP	1	9.4	4	34	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	13⅛	SavE A	1.34	10.		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
24⅝	11⅝	Savin	.50	3.9	3	227	13½	12¾	12⅞	— ½
8⅝	4⅝	Saxon			8	164	5	4⅝	5	
6¼	2⅞	Schaefer				66	3	2⅞	2⅞	
38	26¼	SchrPlo	1.24	4.2	8	261	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ¼
16¾	9¼	Schlitz	.40	4.1	35	329	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
96½	64½	Schlmb	1.40	1.5	17	805	96	94⅞	94⅞	—3¼
38⅞	16¼	SCOA	1.08	3.9	7	32	28	27½	27½	— ½
7	3½	ScottLad	.36r	10.		174	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼
36⅞	22	ScotFet	1.60	6.4	6	47	25¼	25⅛	25¼	
21¾	15⅝	ScottF	.64	3.9	6	55	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅜
19¼	12⅝	ScottP	.84	6.0	8	432	14¼	14	14	— ¼
12¾	8½	Scottys	.28	2.7	7	38	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Scovill	1.40	7.6	6	76	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Scudder			.15	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
9⅝	8⅝	Scud pf.81e		9.3		2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15¼	12	SeaCA pf1.46		12.		31	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
36⅝	16⅝	SeaCont	.42	2.0	6	143	22	21¼	21¼	— ½
35⅞	23⅝	SeabCL	2.20	8.2	5	127	26⅝	26½	26⅝	— ⅛
15½	4⅝	SeabWA	.30	2.5	4	70	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
31½	23	Seatsl	.96	3.9	7	14	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
29	20⅝	Seagrm	1.12	4.0	11	320	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	+ ⅛
17½	9⅝	Seagrv	.27e	2.0	7	57	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
29¼	14⅝	SealPw	1.10	5.1	7	61	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+ ¼
16⅝	10⅝	SearleG	.52	4.0		496	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
29⅝	19⅞	Sears	1.12a	5.6	8	2133	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	— ¼
14¾	7¼	Seatrain			14	284	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
48¼	27¼	Sedco	.64	2.1	8	x59	30⅞	30¼	30⅛	— ¼
16	11⅝	SeigLt	1.20b	10.	5	35	12	11⅞	11⅞	
11⅝	6½	SvCpInt	.28	3.6	5	58	8	7⅞	7⅞	
49¼	19⅝	Servmt	1.50	3.2	15	11	47½	47½	47½	
15⅝	7⅝	Shakspr	.48	6.4	5	176	7⅞	d 7½	7½	— ¼
29⅝	11⅛	Shaklee	.74	5.9	4	163	13¼	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
34½	15¾	Shapell	.15	.7	3	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
17½	5⅛	ShearH	.40	4.4	3	63	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	28¼	ShellOil	1.80	5.5	6	48	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
47¼	37⅝	ShellT	1.33e	2.9	8	3	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅞	ShelGlo	.70	7.6	4	215	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
21¾	14⅝	ShelG pf1.35		8.9		6	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
18⅛	14¼	ShelG pf1.40		9.7		5	14½	14½	14½	
49	32⅞	ShelG pf 3		9.0		2	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Shrwin				162	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
58	46	Shrw pf4.40		10.		z210	46	d44	44	—2
14⅝	12½	SierPac	1.22	9.3	8	68	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
22¼	19⅛	Signal	.80	4.0	5	387	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ¼
38⅝	28⅝	Signode	1.48	4.8	7	38	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
21⅛	7½	SimPrec	.24	1.7	11	43	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅛	SimpPat	.56	5.6	10	1157	10¼	9½	10	+ ½
24⅝	13⅛	Singer	.80	6.0	3	233	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
40¼	38½	Singr pf3.50		11.		40	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+ ¼
30⅞	20¼	Skaggs	.80	2.9	10	14	28	27¾	28	
18⅞	11¾	SkilCp	.40e	2.1	6	166	u19¼	15	19¼	+3¾
17⅛	9½	Skyline	.48	4.6	7	267	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	13½	SmithA	1.40	7.8	3	91	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
50½	30½	SmithInt	.92	2.0	9	130	46½	46	46⅛	— ⅜
102½	46⅛	Smtkln	1.80	1.9	19	189	93	92	92⅝	— ⅜
22	14⅝	SmithTr	.80	5.4	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
26¼	16½	Smucker	1	5.5	7	77	18⅛	18	18¼	— ¼
44⅞	27⅜	SnapOn	1.28	3.5	12	47	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	SonyCp	.15e	1.8	13	1862	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ⅜
58¾	43¾	SooLin	4.60e	8.0	7	9	58¼	57½	57⅝	— ⅝
6½	2⅝	SoAltTr				85	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
19	16	SCrEG	1.62	9.7	7	54	17	16⅝	16⅝	
29¼	25⅛	SCrE pf2.50		10.		2	25⅛	d25	25	— ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	SoJerIn	1.68	9.8	7	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
45⅝	18	Soutdwn	.60	1.8	14	14	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ¼
15⅝	9⅝	SoetBk	.60	4.9	7	49	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
9¼	7	SoetPS	1.17t	14.	7	6	8⅛	8	8⅛	
27	22⅝	SoCalE	2.48	9.4	8	777	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	13¼	SouthCo	1.54	11.	9	1436	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
20⅝	17¾	SoInGE	1.40	7.7	6	11	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ½
38⅝	27⅞	SoNRes	1.25	3.9	6	74	32½	32¼	32⅜	— ⅛
39½	34⅛	SNETel	3.20	9.1	6	136	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
34¼	25⅝	SouPac	2.40	9.2	8	357	26⅝	26	26	— ⅝
57¼	44⅞	SouRy	2.88	6.1	6	63	47¼	46⅝	47¼	+ ⅜
6⅝	5⅝	SouRy pf.50		8.9		30	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
26⅛	18⅞	SoUnCo	1.76	8.7	6	17	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
34⅝	22⅝	Soutlnd	.72b	2.7	9	113	26⅞	26½	26½	— ¼
54⅛	38⅝	SouRoyl	1	1.9	15	72	54	53⅛	53⅝	+ ½
30½	15⅝	SwtAir	.28	1.4	4	9	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
29⅝	23⅝	SwtBsh	1.24	5.1	7	7	24½	24¼	24¼	
17	8½	SwtFors	.30	2.4	4	167	12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
32½	20	SwtFl pf1.50		6.2		16	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ¼
15⅝	13¼	SwtPS	1.28	9.6	8	56	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
17⅝	12½	SpartF	.40	2.9	6	38	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26⅛	15⅛	SpectPh			16	116	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ¼
23⅛	14⅝	SperryH	1	6.7	5	35	15	14⅝	15	
39⅝	32⅝	SperryH pf 3		9.1		1	33	33	33	+ ¼
49⅝	32⅝	SprryR	1.32	3.0	8	791	45	44½	44½	— ⅜
20⅝	12⅝	SprngsM	1.05	7.0	8	155	15⅛	14⅞	15	
27	20¼	SquarD	1.50	7.5	8	140	20⅛	d20	20⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	21⅜	Squibb	1.08	3.8	11	226	29⅛	28½	28⅞	— ¼
23	16½	Staley	1	5.8	14	31	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	22½	StBrnd	1.36	5.8	9	116	23½	23	23½	
48⅝	41	StdBr pf3.50		8.8		z10	40	d40	40	—1
35	24½	StBPnt	.56	2.2	12	28	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
20½	11⅛	StdMotA	.54	3.9	7	57	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	34⅝	StOilCl	2.60	5.5	8	397	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ½
58	43⅝	StOInd	2.80	4.9	8	731	57⅝	57¼	57⅝	— ⅛
43⅞	28⅝	StOilOh	.88	2.1	13	661	42⅝	42¼	42⅜	— ⅛
64	57⅛	SOOh pf3.75		6.5		z10	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
12¼	5⅝	StPacCp	.50b	6.5	4	35	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ¼
17⅝	12⅛	Standex	.60	4.0	8	28	15¼	15	15⅛	— ⅛
29	22⅛	StanW	1.08	4.6	7	125	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ½
29⅝	22⅞	Starret	1.32	5.5	6	1	23⅝	23⅞	23⅞	+ ¼
5⅝	3⅛	StMutInv			4	33	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅛	10	StaMSe	1.85	11.		77	10⅛	d 9⅝	9⅝	— ½
49⅛	34	StaufCh	2	5.2	7	21	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅛
13	8½	Sterchl	.56a	6.2	4	3	9⅛	9	9	
8	6⅛	SterlBcp	.64	9.4	8	47	7⅛	7	7	
19⅝	12⅝	SterlDg	.77	4.7	11	1210	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	SterPre	.12b	3.7	10	75	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
25½	12⅝	Stermdnt	.50	2.3	9	45	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	13⅝	StevenJ	1.20b	7.7	5	282	15½	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅛
38⅝	27½	StewWa	2.10	7.1	6	17	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
31½	17⅝	StokVC	1.32	4.4	9	23	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
13	11	StokVC pf 1		9.1		z200	11	11	11	— ½
54¼	42⅝	StoneW	2.88r	1.8	7	184	43½	43	43¼	+ ¼
16¼	10½	StonCon	.60	5.3	9	9	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
20⅛	13	StopShp	1.10	6.9	4	44	16	15⅞	16	
38⅝	17⅝	StorTec			17	616	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅞
35¼	19⅝	StorerB	1.30	3.9	9	8	33⅞	33⅛	33¼	+ ⅛
17¾	12½	StridRit	1	7.1	6	79	14	13¼	14	+1
31	27⅛	StuWar	n1.25	4.4	5	95	28⅝	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	SuavShe	.20	5.9	14	16	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
23¼	16⅝	SubPrG	1.32	7.8	6	23	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	
32	18⅛	SunChm	.60	2.5	5	75	24½	23⅞	24⅛	— ¼
27¼	19	SunEl	.60	2.6	14	25	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅜
47⅛	35⅛	SunCo	2.80	6.6	6	223	42⅞	42⅛	42⅛	—1
48⅝	36⅞	SunC pf2.25		5.1		28	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
24⅝	17⅞	Sunbm	1.40	8.0	6	114	17⅞	17⅜	17½	— ¼
23¼	19	Sundstr	.80	3.8	7	749	21¼	20⅝	21	
69¾	50	Sunds pf3.50		6.4		1	55	55	55	
14	9	SunsM	.20e	2.0	19	44	10⅛	10	10	— ¼
20¼	15⅝	SuprVal	.54	3.4	8	95	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
332	235	SuprOil	2.80	.9	36	39	331	329	329	—3
16⅛	8	SupmkG	.42	3.3	5	39	13	12¾	12¾	— ¼
13⅝	5	Supsco	.25t			67	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
11⅞	7¼	SutroM	.90e	11.	9	14	8½	8¼	8⅛	
29⅝	14⅝	Swank	1.40a	5.8	7	31	24	23½	24	
21¼	14½	Sybron	.96	5.7	7	215	16⅞	15⅞	16⅞	+ ½
40¼	30	Sybrn pf2.40		7.8		1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	— ¼
16	7⅛	Systron	.10	1.2	7	32	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
— T—T—T —										
20⅞	10⅝	TRE	.84	6.5	10	58	13⅜	13	13	— ½
42⅝	27½	TRW	1.80	4.8	7	79	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	
92¾	68¼	TRW pf4.40		5.4		6	82	81¾	81¾	+ ¼
81	60½	TRW pr4.50		6.4		1	70½	70½	70½	
25¼	17½	TaftBrd	.64	3.3	7	50	19½	19½	19½	
5	1⅝	Talcott				73	2	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	9⅞	Talley	1	9.2	6	71	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
15⅝	11½	Talley pf	1	8.7		16	11¼	d11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TampE	1.32	7.6	7	117	17½	17¼	17⅜	
34⅝	19⅝	Tandy			10	545	28⅝	27⅜	27⅜	—1
30⅝	11⅞	Tandycft			9	40	22	21⅜	21½	— ½
11⅛	9¼	Tappan	.28	2.6	10	123	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
15⅝	8¼	Techncr	.40	3.3		419	12¼	12	12⅛	— ¼
15½	7⅞	Tchncolr	.60	8.0	8	82	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14⅝	7⅞	Technicn			11	143	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
50½	32½	Tektrnx	.64	1.3	13	128	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Telecor	.40t	4.6	6	30	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
119¾	57¼	Teledn	9.14t	9.3	6	395	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—3⅜
14½	7⅜	Teleprmt			19	319	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
9¼	2⅝	Telex			10	401	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅜
34½	28	Tenneco	2.20	7.2	7	352	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	6⅞	Tesoro			5	528	8¼	8	8	— ¼
25⅝	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16		11.		84	20	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
27¾	22⅞	Texaco	2	8.2	9	1687	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅛
41¾	34¼	TexCm	1.40	3.8	8	11	36¾	36½	36⅝	+ ⅛
47	32	TexEst	2.30	6.6	7	32	35¼	35	35	— ½
28⅛	25⅝	TxET pf2.40		9.4		2	25½	25½	25½	
30⅞	26¼	TxET pf2.87		11.		8	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
48⅝	34⅝	TexGT	2.64	7.1	6	16	37	36⅝	37	+ ¼
47⅜	34⅝	TxGs pf1.50		4.1		4	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
21	16	Texind			5	40	20	19½	19⅝	
92½	61⅞	TexInst	2	2.4	14	x370	83	82	82⅛	— ⅞
11⅛	5⅝	TexInt			15	358	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
34⅝	24⅝	TexOGs	.36b	1.1	9	496	33	32	32¼	— ⅜
57	37¼	TxPcLd	.40e	.9	17	5	45½	45	45	—1
22¼	18	TexUtil	1.52	8.1	7	228	19	18⅞	18⅞	
24⅝	15⅛	Texsgif	1.20	6.5	17	57	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
44⅝	35⅝	Texglf pf	3	8.2		26	36⅞	36¼	36½	+ ¼
13½	2¼	Texfl Ind			11	206	11	10	10¼	— ⅜
35	22⅛	Textron	1.80	7.1	6	83	25⅞	24⅝	25⅜	— ¼
38½	27	Textr pf2.08		7.7		13	28	27⅛	27⅛	—1¼
39⅝	23⅛	Thiokol	1.30	4.4	7	166	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
48¼	33⅝	ThmBet	1.32	3.2	13	17	41¼	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Thomin	.52	5.7	5	80	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ½
33⅝	20	ThmJW	1.50	6.7	5	2	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
16	7⅛	Thrifty	.52	3.9	12	89	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
29	17½	Ticor	1.21o	5.7	5	73	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	18¼	Tidwatr	.80	3.7	8	59	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	14⅝	TigerInt	.60	2.5	7	225	24⅝	23⅞	24¼	— ¼
50¾	33¾	Timeln	1.50	3.6	8	104	42½	41⅝	42⅛	
38½	28⅞	Timl pfA1.57		4.9		2	32	31¼	32	
31⅞	28⅝	Timl pfB1.57		5.0		39	31⅛	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
35¼	22⅞	TimesM	1.20	4.0	9	61	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	41	Timkn	2.60a	5.4	6	214	48	47⅝	48	+ ⅜
9	5	TobinP				3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
34½	11⅜	ToddSh			6	56	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
16½	12⅝	Tokheim	.60	3.8	8	78	16⅛	15½	15⅞	— ¼
25¼	20⅝	TolEdis	2.20	9.6	8	111	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
26¾	22¼	TolEd pf2.36		11.		30	22½	d21¾	21⅞	— ⅜
25⅝	20⅞	TolEd pf2.21		11.		4	20⅛	d20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
12⅝	7⅝	TonkaCp	.48	5.8		41	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	7⅝	TootRol	.40b	3.8	6	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
21	17⅞	ToroCo	n.60	3.2	9	18	18⅞	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
26⅛	14⅛	Tracor	.40	2.5	6	62	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ½
45⅝	31	Trane	1.84	4.7	8	18	39⅝	39¼	39½	— ¼
38¼	28⅝	TranUn	2.12	7.2	6	220	30	29½	29⅝	— ⅜
30⅝	9½	TWA			3	357	19	18	18¼	— ⅜
23½	17⅛	TWA pf	2	10.		9	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	15⅝	TWA pf1.90		12.		72	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅝	12⅞	Transm	1	6.1	6	431	16⅝	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
23¼	19⅝	TranInc	2	10.		11	19⅞	d19⅝	19⅝	
24	16⅝	Transco	1.10	5.3	9	93	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ¼
11⅜	7⅛	Transcn	.40	5.6	7	42	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
104⅝	98¼	TrG pf10.32		11.		z60	98⅝	98¼	98¼	
27⅞	23½	TrGP pf2.50		10.		5	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ¼
18¼	11⅞	TrnsOh	.40b	2.9	3	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅝	21	Tranwy	1.60	7.5	5	52	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ¼
40⅝	26⅝	Travlrs	1.68	5.0	4	203	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
44⅝	32	Travelr pf2.		5.4		7	37	36⅝	36⅝	— ¼
21	17⅛	TriCon	1.06e	6.0		237	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
3⅝	1¼	TriSoM				45	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13½	7	Triaind				27	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
24⅝	14⅝	TriaPc	.72	4.6	6	119	16¼	15¾	15⅝	— ⅜
11¾	6⅝	Trico	.14	1.9	7	108	7½	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
25	15⅞	Trinityln	1	5.1	6	67	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
17¼	14⅝	TucsnG	1.32	8.3	8	282	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
40⅝	20⅝	TCFox	1.20a	3.9	4	93	31⅞	30	30⅝	—1
24½	15⅝	TwinDs	.90	5.0	7	11	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
23⅝	12½	TycoLab	.80	4.6	3	68	17½	17	17¼	— ⅜
19¼	13⅞	TylerCp	.40	2.4	8	29	16½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
34⅝	17	Tymshr			11	38	24⅝	24	24	— ⅜
— U—U—U —										
45⅝	19⅝	UAL	.80	2.7	3	492	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	—1
23⅞	16⅝	UGI	1.56	9.2	6	13	16⅞	d16¾	16⅞	
30⅝	26¾	UGI pf 2.75		9.7		z100	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
22⅞	14	UMC	1.20	8.1	6	57	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
3	1⅛	UMET Tr				40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
34¼	16	UNCRes	.40	2.1	7	225	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17	UVInd	1	4.2	5	1644	u24	23½	23⅞	+ ⅛
50⅝	18⅝	UARCO	1.60	2.8	13	69	50⅛	50	50	
14⅝	9⅞	Unarco	.76	7.5	5	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	12½	UnBncp	.92	3.3	14	44	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
51⅞	34½	UCamp	2.40	5.1	10	94	47	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
43⅝	33⅝	UnCarb	2.80	8.3	6	1151	34	d33⅝	33⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	4⅛	UnCmrce			7	43	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7	3⅝	UnionCp	.24t	5.8	7	272	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	
15⅝	13¼	UnElec	1.44	11.	7	809	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
40	33⅝	UnEl pf3.50		10.		z170	34½	33⅞	34½	+1
46⅝	36⅛	UnEl pf 4		11.		z100	38	d37	37	—1½
51⅝	42	UnEl pf4.50		11.		z30	41	d40	40	—2
72⅝	66	UnEl pf6.40		10.		z500	66	d64	64	—2
25	20¼	UnEl pf2.13		10.		4	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
29⅝	25⅜	UnEl pf2.72		10.		7	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ⅛
86	77⅛	UnEl pf7.44		9.7		1	77	d77	77	—1
89	76	UnEl pfH 8		11.		1	75½	d75½	75½	— ½
57⅛	45⅝	UnOCal	2.40	4.3	7	122	57	56⅛	56⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	40⅝	UPacC	2.30	4.3	10	132	53⅝	52⅞	53	— ⅛
8½	5	Uniroyal	.371	6.7		1942	5⅛	5	5½	+ ⅛
85	42	Unirol pf 8		17.		z1940	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅛	UnBrnd	.15e	1.8	6	109	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	11⅛	UBrd pf1.20		9.3		325	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
34⅝	28⅝	UEnRs	2.08	6.3	5	71	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+ ⅛
26½	13⅞	UFIncal	1	5.0	4	12	20⅛	20	20	
23⅞	13⅜	UnGrly	.12	.7	7	152	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
28⅞	22⅝	Ulllum	2.56	11.	6	28	23⅝	23	23	— ⅛
24½	19⅝	UIllu pf2.20		11.		z400	20	20	20	— ⅛
22½	12½	UnitInd	.80b	5.6	5	16	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅛	Unitinn	.22	2.0	6	54	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
13⅞	11	UJerBk	1.04	8.8	6	21	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn				25	1½	1½	1½	
22¼	12⅝	UnRefs	.72	3.5	5	27	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	14⅛	USFoS	1.51e	9.6		16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
37⅝	28⅛	USFid	2	6.5	4	75	30⅝	30½	30⅝	+ ⅛
33⅝	21	USGyps	1.80	6.6	4	119	27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	+ ⅛
30⅝	22½	USGy pf1.80		7.2		73	25⅛	25	25	+ ⅛
13⅛	6¼	USHom	.32	3.6	4	78	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
10	6⅝	USInd	.44	8.0	5	221	6⅛	6	6	
20½	12⅞	USLease	.48	3.3	5	28	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
7	4½	US Rlty				57	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅝	USShoe	1.32	6.2	5	41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
32⅞	21⅛	USSteel	1.60	7.4	12	1248	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
37	27	USTobc	1.60	5.8	11	40	31⅝	31½	31⅝	
52½	32¼	UnTech	2	5.2	7	643	39	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
230	141⅞	UTch pf	8	4.7		10	170	170	170	+5
70⅛	49⅛	UTch pf3.87		7.2		1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅛
30	17⅝	UnitTel	1.44	7.4	8	104	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	—
20⅝	9⅝	Unitrod	.20	1.3	9	63	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+
9⅝	6⅝	Univar	.56	7.6	7	15	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	—
22	18	UnivFd	.96	5.1	8	3	19	18⅞	18⅞	—
24	16⅝	UnLeaf	1.04	5.9	8	159	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+
56	32¼	Upjohn	1.52	3.1	12	99	49⅝	48⅛	48⅝	—
25	15⅞	USLIFE	.64	3.3	6	337	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+
12⅝	9¼	UsIfeF	.96a	10.		34	9⅝	9½	9½	—
20	17	UtaPL	1.76	9.4	9	183	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+
32⅝	27½	UtPL pf2.80		9.7		2	29	28⅝	29	—
— V—V—V —										
21⅞	16½	VF Cp	1.40	8.2	6	49	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	—
24⅝	10⅝	VSI Cp	.50	2.6	8	97	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+
9¾	4⅝	Valleyin	.40	7.4	17	84	5½	5⅜	5⅜	—
21⅝	11⅝	Varian	.40	2.8	9	111	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	—
15	7⅛	Varo	.22	3.9	4	155	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	+
20¼	17⅝	Veeco n			7	35	18⅛	d17⅝	17⅝	—
9⅝	4	Vendo				40	4½	4⅜	4⅜	—
3⅝	1⅛	Venice				39	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	12⅛	VestSe	1.36e	11.		57	12⅛	d12	12⅛	—
28⅝	16⅝	Viacom	.35	1.0	14	20	26	25⅝	25⅝	—
15⅝	13½	VaEPw	1.32	9.4	7	410	14⅛	13⅞	14	
61½	50	VaEP pf	5	10.		z140	50	50	50	
87⅝	74	VaEP pf7.72		10.		z20	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	+
101	86	VaEP pf8.84		10.		z200	86	86	86	
99⅝	90	VaEP pf8.60		9.7		z80	94	94	94	
106	96	VaEP pf9.75		10.		z180	96¼	96	96¼	—
30⅝	27	VaEP pf2.90		11.		14	27½	27	27½	+
87¼	75½	VaE pf7.72		10.		z100	77½	77½	77½	
81⅝	70¼	VaEP pf7.20		10.		z270	72⅝	70⅝	70⅝	
16	6¼	Vornado			42	178	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+
14	7⅝	Vulcinc	.68	5.6	5	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—
37¼	21⅛	VulcnM	1.30	4.5	7	33	29⅝	29	29	
— W—W—W —										
27¼	17½	WUI	.60	2.2	9	150	27	26⅝	26⅝	+
22½	10	Wabash	.50	3.5	6	48	14⅛	14	14⅛	—
21	15½	Wachov	.68	4.1	7	24	17	16⅝	16⅝	—
56	42½	Wach pf2.20		4.8		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	
7	3½	WachRty				45	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
25⅝	17	WalMrt	.32	1.0	13	14	23	22⅝	22⅝	—
30½	18	Walgrn	1.30	5.1	7	28	25⅝	25½	25⅝	—
34¼	25⅛	WlkrA	1.40a	4.9	8	9	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+
33⅝	18⅝	WallBus	.84	3.6	8	7	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
29⅞	17⅝	WalMu	1.20b	6.0	4	15	20	19⅝	20	
35½	26⅛	WaltJm	1.60	4.8	5	95	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—
12⅝	10	WaltJ pf	1	9.8		z60	11	10⅛	10⅛	
37½	27½	WaltJ pf1.60		5.5		5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+
12⅞	6¼	WardFd			9	198	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛	—
13⅝	7¾	Warnaco			6	51	9¼	9	9⅛	—
29⅝	22½	Wrnc pf1.50		5.5		2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
32⅝	21¼	WarnS	1.60	6.6	7	20	24¼	24	24¼	+
57⅝	29¼	WrnCom	1	2.1	8	173	48⅛	47¼	47⅝	—
32½	23⅝	WarnrL	1.28	5.0	9	847	24⅝	23	24	—
27	22½	WashGs	2.28	9.9	8	9	23⅛	22⅝	23	—
31⅝	19⅝	WshNat	1.20	6.3	5	38	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+
39⅝	30¼	WasN pf2.50		8.1		10	31	30⅝	30⅝	—
24¼	20⅝	WshWt	2	9.2	6	31	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	+
31⅝	17⅝	WasteM	.50	1.8	11	181	27⅝	27	27⅝	+
26¼	15	WatkinJ	.40	2.5	11	55	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—
7½	4⅝	WayGos	.40	8.9	7	48	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+
19	16½	WayG pf1.60		9.7		2	16½	16½	16½	
9⅝	4⅝	WeanUn	.20	3.9	5	31	5⅛	5	5⅛	+
13⅝	12⅝	Wean pf1.36		9.7		28	13	13	13	
38	10⅝	WebbD	.20e	1.5	8	650	13⅝	12⅞	13⅛	—
40⅝	25½	WeisMkt	.84	2.6	9	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+
33¼	24	WellsF	1.40	5.3	6	547	26½	25⅝	26½	+
15	10¼	WelFM	1.20e	11.	8	38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+
53	46	WPP pf4.50		9.8		z80	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
40	31½	WPtPe	2.80	8.5	5	175	33⅛	32⅝	33⅛	+
14⅝	6⅝	WnAlcL	.40	4.6	3	285	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
37	23	WAir pf	2	7.4		12	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—
30⅝	23	WnBac	1.36	5.4	6	165	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+
29	20⅛	WnCoNA	.40	1.7	9	30	24	23⅝	23⅝	—
35⅝	21¼	WPacIn	1	2.9	5	16	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	—
25¼	15	WnPubl	.88	4.6	11	113	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	—
22	14½	WUnion	1.40	9.2	6	211	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—
52	42	WnUn pf4.60		11.		8	44	43½	43½	—
58	47	WnUn pf4.90		10.		2	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	—
12⅝	10	WUn dpf1.18		12.		28	10⅛	10	10	
25⅝	21⅛	WUTl pf2.56		12.		7	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—
25	16	WestgEl	.97	5.8	5	986	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
54½	44	Wstg pf3.80		8.6		z10	44	44	44	
30⅝	23⅝	Wstvac	1.32	5.1	7	209	26	25⅝	25⅝	
24⅝	15	Weybro	1.08	6.4	5	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—
31⅝	20⅝	Weyerhr	1	3.9	9	768	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	—
47½	36⅝	Weyr pf2.80		7.5		83	38	37⅝	37½	
41	27⅝	WheelF	1.20	3.8	9	132	31⅝	31	31¼	
44⅝	33	WheelF pf 2		5.6		2	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+
14¼	8	WheelPit				56	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+
58⅝	39⅝	WhelPR pf6		13.		z110	46⅝	46	46½	
49½	32	WhelPit pf5		11.		z320	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—
24⅝	17½	Whirlpl	1.20	6.4	6	168	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+
24⅝	16⅝	WhitC	1.30	7.7	4	98	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	+
44	39¼	WhitC pfA 3		7.2		1	41½	41½	41½	
44	37	WhitC pfC 3		8.1		1	37¼	37¼	37¼	
15⅝	5⅝	WhiteMt				447	6	5⅝	5⅝	
18⅝	7⅝	Whittak	.20e	1.6	5	300	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	
19½	11⅛	Wickes	.92	7.3	4	329	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	—
12	6½	Wiebldt	.40	4.6	9	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
23⅝	14	Williams	1	6.7	13	947	15⅝	14⅝	15	—
40	29	Willms pf.80		3.0		1	27	d27	27	—
10	6	WilshrO	.34	2.0	19	157	7½	7	7⅛	
31½	20½	WinDx	1.44	5.0	9	26	29⅝	28⅝	29	—
7⅝	3½	Winnbgo			81	256	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14¼	9⅝	WinterJ	1	10.	11	52	10⅛	10	10	
31¼	25	WisEP	2.24	8.7	7	15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
107	98⅝	WisE pf8.90		9.0		z980	98½	98½	98½	
23	19	WisGas	1.92	9.9	6	14	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
29	25¼	WisG pf2.55		9.9		2	26	25⅝	25⅝	
21⅞	18⅝	WiscPL	1.76	9.1	9	11	19¼	19	19¼	
21¼	17½	WiscPS	1.62	9.0	7	17	18¼	18	18	
24⅝	18⅛	Witco	1.20	5.9	6	60	21⅛	20⅝	20½	
17½	10	WittrR	.80	7.7	4	101	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
12½	4⅝	WolvrW	.30	3.5	7	88	8⅝	8¼	8½	
19⅝	12⅛	Womatc	.60	4.5	7	94	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
27½	15⅝	WoodPt	.40	1.5	12	315	u27⅛	26⅝	27⅛	
23	17⅛	Wolwth	1.40	7.3	5	159	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
32⅝	26½	Wolw pf2.20		8.0		5	27⅝	27½	27⅝	
12⅝	4	WorldAir			45	80	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	
77½	56⅝	Wrigly	2.40a	3.6	8	18	67½	66⅝	66⅝	
19⅝	8⅛	Wurlitzr	.40	4.9	5	287	10	9⅝	9⅝	
19¼	10⅝	Wyloin	.80	6.9	5	32	12	11⅝	11⅝	
11½	6	WyleLb	.36	5.0	4	116	7½	7¼	7¼	
7½	2	Wyly				167	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	
— X—Y—Z —										
64	40½	Xerox	2	3.7	10	1125	55	53½	53½	
50⅝	23	XTRA	1.04	3.3	3	117	33½	32	32	
24⅝	10	Yates	.20	1.1	6	32	19	18⅝	18⅝	
21⅞	14⅝	ZaleCp	1	6.3	8	56	16⅛	16	16	
19⅝	10¼	Zapata	.30b	2.6	19	737	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅝	7⅛	ZayreCp			4	171	10⅛	10	10	
19⅝	11⅛	ZenithR	1	7.8	31	485	13	12⅝	12⅝	
19½	12½	Zurnind	.68	4.7	7	110	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	

New Issue
December 28, 1978

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Helsinki

DM 50,000,000
6½% Subordinated Bonds due 1988

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
GIROZENTRALE

UNION BANK OF FINLAND LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

DRESDNER BANK
Aktiengesellschaft

BERLINER HANDELS-
UND FRANKFURTER BANK

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Bank International Group
A.E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Andresens Bank A.S
Arab African International Bank – Cairo
The Arab and Morgan Grenfell Finance Company Limited
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
Bank of Helsinki Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque Nordeurope S.A.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque Scandinave en Suisse
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Banque Worms
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group

Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankers
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsch-Skandinavische Bank AG
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Hambros Bank Limited
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E.F. Hutton International N.V.
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.
Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)
Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordic Bank Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Postipankki
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Renouf & Co.
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Limited
Salomon Brothers International
Scandinavian Bank *Limited*
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Skopbank
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Norway Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Asia Limited
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

International Stock Indexes

	Yest	Prev	1978 High	1978 Low
Amsterdam	89.60	89.80	100.80	85.60
Brussels	108.76	107.87	119.79	94.04
Frankfurt	154.57	155.65	164.46	141.16
London 30	478.20	479.30	535.50	433.40
London 500	243.73	224.02	265.03	205.42
Milan	68.76	69.10	82.52	55.45
Paris	120.42	121.70	127.35	78.10
Sydney	540.89	537.97	566.79	441.19
Tokyo (n)	447.35	443.80	452.60	364.04
Tokyo (o)	5,979.08	5,925.60	6,097.00	3,867.91
Zurich	308.00	307.30	342.00	289.50

(n) new (o) old

European Gold Markets

December 27, 1978

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	220.75	220.50	+5.40
Zurich	221.625	220.625	+5.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	221.83	222.85	+4.67

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris ; Opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options
(prices in $/oz.)

Base	Feb.	May	Options for Aug. 1979 start on Jan. 15th 1979
225	8.75- 9.75	18.00-19.00	
230	6.25- 7.25	16.00-17.00	
235	4.50- 5.50	14.00-15.00	
240	3.75- 4.75	11.00-12.00	

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AMEX Closing Prices December 27

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 — *Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	N.A.	N.Q.
Coffe 4 Santos, lb	1.40	2.05
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	317.00	259.80
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No. 1hvy Pitt.	85-86	59-60
Lead spot, lb.	0.38	0.33
Copper elect., lb	70⅝-72¼	60⅝-63¼
Tin (Straits), lb.	6.8059	5.9378
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	34½-35	30½
Silver N.Y., oz.	6.035	4.757
Gold N.Y., oz.	220.50	164.80
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)		
December 27, 1978	975.40 f	886.90 f

p — Preliminary
f — Final
* — Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES
December 27, 1978

MAINE POTATOES
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	5.50	5.58	5.38	5.40	—.05
Apr	5.90	5.90	5.79	5.70	—.02
May	6.70	6.75	6.50	6.51	—.04
Nov	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	.
Mar	6.30	6.30	6.30	6.30	.

Est. sales: 1,954; sales Tues. 1,793.

Total open interest Tues. 11,594, off 18 from Fri.

COFFEE 'C'
37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	133.00	133.70	132.50	133.18	—0.82
May	129.00	129.99	128.50	129.50	—0.50
Jul	128.00	129.49	128.00	129.30	+0.05
Sep	127.70	129.00	127.70	128.79	—0.01
Dec	125.00	127.40	125.00	127.08	+1.75
Mar	127.00	127.00	123.50	127.00	+1.80
May	124.00	127.00	124.00	127.00	+2.00

Est. sales: 745; sales Tues. 614.

Total open interest Tues. 6,311, up 67 from Fri.

SUGAR NO. 11
112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	7.96	8.00	7.91	7.95	+0.04
Mar	8.45	8.48	8.35	8.36	—0.01
May	8.67	8.69	8.58	8.58	+0.03
Jul	8.90	8.91	8.82	8.83	+0.05
Sep	9.13	9.13	9.07	9.05	+0.02
Oct	9.25	9.26	9.16	9.16	+0.03
Mar	9.86	9.88	9.85	9.88	+0.07

Est. sales: 3,100; sales Tues. 6,922.

Total open interest Tues. 31,575, off 488 from Fri.

COCOA
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	172.40	173.90	171.95	173.30	+3.90
May	173.25	175.00	172.90	174.40	+4.15
Jul	173.50	175.50	173.50	174.90	+4.05
Sep	173.00	174.15	173.00	174.75	+4.30
Dec	172.25	173.25	172.00	173.55	+4.55

Est. sales: 1,222; sales Tues. 548.

Total open interest Tues. 8,191, up 124 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE.
15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	114.00	114.70	113.60	114.60	+1.05
Mar	117.00	117.90	116.75	117.85	+1.35
May	118.50	119.50	118.45	119.50	+1.40
Jul	120.00	120.95	120.00	120.90	+1.40
Sep	121.15	122.00	120.60	122.00	+1.55
Nov	115.90	116.25	115.90	116.20	.
Jan	110.00	110.25	110.00	110.20	+0.70
Mar	109.75	110.00	109.75	109.95	+0.70

Est. sales: 500; sales Tues. 275.

Total open interest Tues. 9,220, up 57 from Fri.

COTTON, No. 2.
50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	66.80	67.25	66.65	67.12	+0.37
May	68.70	69.30	68.65	69.17	+0.33
Jul	70.25	70.75	70.20	70.68	+0.41
Oct	66.15	66.75	66.15	66.35	+0.21
Dec	64.27	64.61	64.20	64.30	+0.02

Est. sales: 6,250; sales Tues. 3,309.

Total open interest Tues. 36,826, up 71 from Fri.

COPPER
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	69.30	69.70	69.30	69.55	+0.55
Mar	70.95	71.30	70.90	71.15	+0.50
May	72.40	72.70	72.30	72.55	+0.45
Jul	73.60	73.90	73.60	73.80	+0.40
Sep	74.75	74.95	74.70	74.80	+0.30
Dec	75.95	76.20	75.95	76.10	+0.20
Mar	77.35	77.90	77.25	77.30	+0.10
May	78.10	78.20	78.10	78.10	+0.05
Jul	79.30	79.30	79.20	78.95	.

Est. sales: 7,000; sales Tues. 1,837.

Total open interest Tues. 55,998, up 55 from Fri.

N.Y. SILVER.
5,000 troy oz; cents per oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	602.00	606.00	601.50	604.80	+5.50
Mar	609.50	614.90	609.30	612.60	+5.80
May	617.60	623.00	616.50	720.20	+5.90
Jul	625.20	632.50	624.70	628.70	+6.00
Sep	635.00	640.80	635.00	637.20	+6.10
Dec	648.80	653.80	647.70	750.70	+6.10
Jan	653.30	659.50	653.30	655.40	+6.10
Mar	662.50	667.00	662.50	664.90	+6.30
May	671.50	677.60	671.50	674.40	+6.30
Jul	682.00	685.70	681.50	684.00	+6.30
Sep	691.00	695.40	690.80	693.70	+6.30

Est. sales: 45,000; sales Tues. 11,558.

Total open interest Tues. 319,105, up 52 from Fri.

PLATINUM
50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	347.00	350.50	347.00	348.80	+4.20
Apr	352.50	356.00	352.10	354.30	+5.00
Jul	356.00	358.80	355.10	357.20	+5.00
Oct	359.00	361.50	358.00	360.20	+4.90
Jan	360.00	364.00	361.00	363.20	+4.70
Apr	366.50	364.50	364.50	366.00	+4.60
Jul	380.00	367.00	367.00	364.80	

Est. sales: 1,850; sales Tues. 1,421.

Total open interest Tues. 8,922, up 21 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy ounce contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jan	223.00	223.00	223.00	222.80	
Feb	223.00	226.50	222.80	224.80	+3.20
Apr	227.90	230.50	226.50	228.80	+3.30
Jun	230.50	234.70	230.30	232.90	+3.40
Aug	235.00	238.40	234.90	237.00	+3.50
Oct	239.20	242.40	239.00	241.10	+3.60
Dec	243.60	247.00	242.80	245.30	+3.70
Feb	247.00	251.00	247.00	249.60	+3.90
Apr	252.50	255.40	252.00	253.90	+4.10
Jun	255.50	260.30	255.50	258.20	+4.20
Aug	259.90	263.00	259.90	262.60	+4.40
Oct	267.00	267.00	267.00	267.00	.

Est. sales: 78,000; sales Tues. 16,919.

Total open interest Tues. 170,043, up 1,- 166 from Fri.

CHICAGO FUTURES
December 27, 1978

WHEAT
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Mar	3.39¼	3.42½	3.39	3.42¼	+.03¾
May	3.30	3.33¼	3.30	3.32¾	+.02½
Jul	3.20¾	3.22½	3.20½	3.21¼	+.01¼
Sep	3.26½	3.27¾	3.26¼	3.27¼	+.02½
Dec	3.38	3.39	3.38	3.38¼	+.01½

Sales Tues. 2,924.

Total open interest Tues. 37,761, off 53 from Mon.

CORN
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.31¾	2.32	2.31¼	2.31½	—.00¼
May	2.40½	2.41	2.40¼	2.40¼	—.00¼
Jul	2.45¾	2.46½	2.45½	2.46	.
Sep	2.49	2.49	2.48½	2.48¾	—.00¼
Dec	2.53¼	2.53½	2.52¾	2.53	—.00¼
Mar	2.61	2.61	2.60¾	2.60¾	—.00½

Sales Tues. 8,380.

Total open interest Tues. 729,643, off 1,- 190 from Fri.

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	6.82	6.87½	6.82	6.83¼	+.00½
Mar	6.99	7.02½	6.96½	6.98¾	+.00½
May	7.06	7.11½	7.05	7.07	+.00¼
Jul	7.10	7.16	7.10	7.12¼	+.01½
Aug	7.02½	7.07½	7.02½	7.05	+.01
Sep	6.79	6.84½	6.79	6.80	—.00½
Nov	6.66	6.71	6.65	6.66½	+.01
Jan	6.76	6.79	6.74½	6.74½	.

Sales Tues: 35,229.

Total open interest Tues. 155,586, up 1,- 428 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	190.00	190.60	189.30	189.30	— .80
Mar	189.00	190.10	188.80	189.10	.
May	187.80	189.00	187.80	188.20	.
Jul	188.10	189.30	188.10	188.30	— .30
Aug	188.50	189.30	188.50	188.60	.
Sep	188.00	188.00	187.30	187.30	+ .30
Oct	185.00	185.10	184.50	184.60	— .40
Dec	185.50	185.50	184.50	184.60	.
Jan	.	.	.	184.20	— .10

Sales Tues. 8,691.

Total open interest Tues. 62,184, off 982 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL
50,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	25.05	25.30	25.05	25.07	+ .02
Mar	25.15	25.44	25.12	25.22	+ .10
May	25.05	25.31	25.05	25.15	+ .07
Jul	25.05	25.27	25.00	25.10	+ .10
Aug	24.90	25.15	24.90	25.10	+ .20
Sep	24.40	24.40	24.25	24.25	+ .05
Oct	24.00	24.00	23.80	23.85	+ .05
Dec	23.80	23.80	23.60	23.80	+ .10
Jan	23.65	23.65	23.50	23.60	+ .05
Mar	23.60	23.60	23.50	23.50	+ .05

Sales Tues. 6,904.

Total open interest Tues. 54,312, off 421 from Fri.

OATS
5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.34	1.35¼	1.34	1.34¼	+.00¼
May	1.42¼	1.43¼	1.42	1.42¼	+.00¼
Jul	1.48¼	1.49¼	1.48	1.48¼	.
Sep	.	.	.	1.52½	.
Dec	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	+.00½

Sales Tues. 208.

Total open interest Tues. 6,067, down 44 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	57.15	57.62	57.12	57.52	+ .55
Feb	58.20	58.70	58.20	58.60	+ .80
Apr	60.25	60.90	60.25	60.70	+ .78
Jun	61.60	62.40	61.60	62.30	+ .83
Aug	60.70	61.45	60.70	61.40	+ .98
Oct	59.90	60.85	59.85	60.82	+ .82
Dec	61.00	62.00	61.00	60.00	+ .75
Jan	61.90	62.00	61.75	62.00	+ .75
Feb	61.90	62.10	61.75	62.00	+ .45
Apr	61.75	62.00	61.75	62.00	+ .40

Est. sales: 16,291; sales Tues. 16,810.

Total open interest Tues. 91,548, off 294 from Fri.

FEEDER CATTLE
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	73.90	74.70	73.90	74.65	+ .70
Mar	73.20	74.25	73.20	74.15	+1.10
Apr	73.25	74.22	73.25	74.20	+1.08
May	73.25	74.20	73.25	74.12	+1.00
Aug	74.70	75.50	74.65	75.35	+1.00
Sep	74.25	75.45	74.25	75.25	+1.10
Oct	74.47	75.06	74.30	74.97	+ .97
Nov	75.10	76.35	75.10	76.35	+1.40

Est. sales: 2,783; sales Tues. 2,712.

Total open interest Tues. 24,541, up 505 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	49.75	50.10	49.52	49.82	+ .45
Apr	45.20	45.87	45.15	45.57	+ .30
Jun	46.30	47.10	46.25	46.87	+ .30
Jul	46.80	47.30	46.55	46.95	— .05
Aug	44.90	45.45	44.85	45.05	+ .15
Oct	43.40	43.70	43.00	43.20	— .10
Dec	43.65	44.37	43.65	43.90	+ .05
Feb	44.50	44.50	43.65	44.80	+ .25
Apr	42.80	43.40	42.80	43.20	+ .55

Est. sales: 6,236; sales Tues. 5,799.

Total open interest Tues. 18,285, up 746 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES
36,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	55.70	56.30	55.15	55.37	— .50
Mar	54.80	55.50	54.25	54.50	— .27
May	56.00	56.60	55.00	55.52	— .30
Jul	56.50	56.80	55.70	56.02	+ .07
Aug	54.55	54.95	53.70	54.15	+ .15

Est. sales: 5,425; sales Tues. 1,360.

Total open interest Tues. 12,641, up 106 from Fri.

ICED BROILERS
30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	43.40	43.70	43.20	43.30	— .07

Sales Tues. 25.

Total open interest Tues. 313, off 25 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS
22,500 doz.; cents per doz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	57.15	57.40	56.75	56.85	— .20
Feb	55.10	55.50	54.85	54.85	— .20
Mar	53.85	54.60	53.85	54.80	.
Apr	50.00	50.00	49.95	50.00	.
May	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	+ .10
Sep	.	.	.	57.50	.

Est. sales: 126; sales Tues. 88.

Total open interest Tues. 953, off 23 from Fri.

LUMBER
100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	223.30	227.50	222.00	227.10	+3.40
Mar	211.00	215.70	210.50	215.60	+4.90
May	198.80	203.50	198.30	203.50	+4.20
Jul	192.20	195.20	191.50	194.90	+2.70
Sep	189.00	191.00	189.00	190.50	+1.80
Nov	185.00	185.50	184.90	185.40	+2.30

Est. sales: 2,088; sales Tues. 2,218.

Total open interest Tues. 8,175, off 283 from Fri.

PLYWOOD (76,032 sq ft)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	213.00	215.30	212.60	215.20	+2.20
Mar	209.00	211.80	209.00	211.70	+2.40
May	205.60	208.80	205.60	208.50	+2.70
Jul	204.50	206.70	204.00	206.00	+2.30
Sep	201.00	203.00	201.00	203.00	+2.20
Nov	199.50	200.50	199.50	200.50	+2.00
Jan	.	.	.	200.50	+1.50

Sales: Tues. 400.

Total open interest Tues. 4,664, up 23 from Fri.

U.S TREASURY BILLS
$1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	90.47	90.54	90.47	90.48	+.04
Jun	90.33	90.40	90.32	90.34	+.03
Sep	90.33	90.39	90.30	90.31	.
Dec	90.47	90.51	90.43	90.43	—.03
Mar	90.63	90.65	90.59	90.59	—.03
Jun	90.74	90.76	90.67	90.68	—.03
Sep	90.75	90.75	90.69	90.69	—.04
Dec	90.77	90.80	90.76	90.76	+.03

Est. sales: 3,782; sales Tues. 3,809.

Total open interest Tues. 57,776, up 438 from Fri.

GNMA
(8 pct—$100,000 prin. pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	88-08	88-11	88-01	88-01	—03
Jun	88-11	88-15	88-05	88-05	—04
Sep	88-18	88-22	88-14	88-14	—01
Dec	88-24	88-24	88-18	88-20	
Mar	88-23	88-23	88-16	88-16	—01
Jun	88-16	88-18	88-11	88-11	—01
Sep	88-12	88-15	88-07	88-07	—03
Dec	88-08	88-11	88-04	88-05	—01
Mar	88-05	88-05	88-02	88-02	
Jun	88-00	88-02	88-00	88-00	+03
Sep	87-30	87-30	87-30	87-30	+05

Sales: Tues. 4,009 contracts.

Total open interest Tues. 62,285, off 156 from Fri.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

December 27, 1978

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Chrysler	322,500	8¾	+ ⅛
IBM	228,000	302½	—7
Occident Pet	216,700	16⅝	— ⅝
East Kodak	213,300	61	—1⅜
SearsRoeb	213,300	20⅛	— ¼
Uniroyal	194,200	5½	+ ⅛
Sony Corp	186,200	8¼	+ ⅜
Exxon	183,800	49⅛	
PennCent	170,100	15⅛	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	168,700	24⅝	— ⅛
UVInd	164,400	23¾	+ ⅛
Inland Stl	164,000	35⅝	— ½
Kauf Broad	159,300	8¾	+ ⅛
AMI Inc	153,500	33¼	—1¾
Southern Co	143,600	13⅝	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	23.58	24.06
Advanced	451	879
Volume Up (in millions)	4.80	13.31
Declined	1,037	557
Volume Down (in millions)	14.92	4.83
Unchanged	455	433
Total issues	1,943	1,869
New 1978 highs	7	21
New 1978 lows	79	55

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	812.72	815.32	804.57	808.56	—7.45
20 Trn	210.61	211.63	207.68	208.76	—2.43
15 Utl	98.34	98.71	97.63	98.00	—0.31
65 Stk	275.10	276.13	272.28	273.51	—2.40

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	97.51	96.15	96.66	—0.86
Industrials	108.83	107.27	107.85	—1.04
Utilities	48.89	48.39	48.58	—0.13
Finance	11.33	11.20	11.25	—0.07
Transp.	13.14	12.90	12.98	—0.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.10	53.88	53.98	—0.46
Industrials	59.34	59.19	59.22	—0.59
Transp.	42.07	41.83	41.86	—0.58
Utilities	37.79	37.76	37.77	—0.08
Finance	55.28	55.19	55.21	—0.21

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
December 26	121,210	288,720	815
December 22	113,548	262,019	963
December 21	148,371	345,998	1,067
December 20	158,247	297,498	1,336
December 18	157,339	362,733	2,944

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
UVInd wt	241,100	3¼	+ ¼
HouOilM	124,300	15⅝	— ⅞
ResrtIntA	80,700	26⅞	— ⅝
McCull Oil	58,200	4⅝	
Amdahl	54,300	51¼	—2
Nat Patent	48,300	5¼	
Spencer Cos	47,200	5⅜	+ ⅜
Instrum Sys	44,900	1	— ⅛
LoewsTh wt	44,400	15	—1¼
Champ Ho	42,000	2	+ ⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	3.55	3.03
Advanced	204	300
Volume Up (in millions)	0.92	1.32
Declined	441	288
Volume Down (in millions)	1.82	0.85
Unchanged	280	290
Total Issues	925	878
New 1978 highs	3	6
New 1978 lows	25	14

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
151.56	149.99	150.08	—1.45

IMM Futures

December 27, 1978

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SWISS FRANC					
Mar	0.6325	0.6364	0.6316	0.6342	+0.0077
June	0.6518	0.6562	0.6515	0.6540 a	+0.0083
Sept	0.6722	0.6735	0.6700	0.6700	+0.0065
Dec	0.6825	0.6885	0.6825	0.6880	+0.0090
GUILDER					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.5050 b	+0.0050
FRENCH FRANC					
Mar	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	0.2309	+0.0050
June	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	0.2380	+0.0050
YEN					
Mar	5270	5293	5260	5279	+0014
June	5390	5410	5396	5406	+0023
Sept	5512	5512	5512	5512	+0019
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	5645	Unch.
Initial 0.00 omitted					
STERLING					
Mar	2.0270	2.0370	2.0230	2.0340 b	+0.0260
June	2.0225	2.0355	2.0200	2.0325 b	+0.0265
Sept	2.0125	2.0275	2.0125	2.0230	+0.0260
CANADIAN DOLLAR					
Mar	0.8451	0.8460	0.8430	0.8450	+0.0002
June	0.8495	0.8495	0.8470	0.8490	Unch.
Sept	0.8530	0.8530	0.8520	0.8520	—0.0010
DEUTSCHE MARK					
Mar	0.5570	0.5603	0.5570	0.5594	+0.0067
June	0.5715	0.5723	0.5700	0.5711	+0.0063
Sept	0.5807	0.5826	0.5807	0.5822 a	+0.0077
Dec	0.5905	0.5910	0.5900	0.5910	+0.0055
Mar	0.5990	0.5990	0.5990	0.5990 b	+0.0100

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—7

BrckwyGls n
Cyprus Min
Medenco wi
ParkerDri wi
Skil Corp
UVInd
WoodsPet

NEW LOWS—79

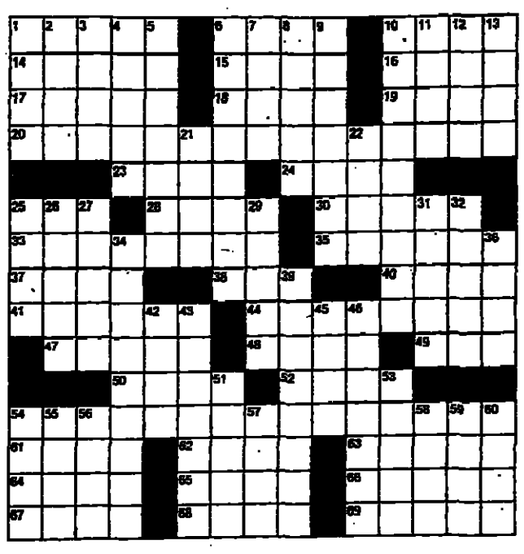
AlaP 8.28pf
Amal Sug
AllCity El
BankerTr pf
BkTr 4.22pf
Benef 4.50pf
BosE 8.88pf
ClnG 9.28pf
ClevEl pfA
ClevEl pfB
CmwE 8.38pf
CmE 7.24pf
ConEd 5pf
CnPw 2.50pr
CnPw 2.43pf
Culbro Cp
Daytn PwLt
DaytPL pfG
Det Edison
DetE 5.50pf
DetE 9.32pf
DetE 7.36pf
DukeP pfM
Duq 4.15pf
EquitLfe M
GMtr 3.75pf
GenMot 5pf
GenTelEl pf
GTFI pfB
GtNorIron
HanJhn Sec
HiltonHtl n
INA InvSec
JerCenP 8pf
Kidde prB
Koehrg pfH
LibOFd pfA
Louisv GE
NYS 3.75pf
NYS 8.80pf
NiM 5.25pf
NiM 6.10pf
NSP 10.36pf
Ohio Edison
OhE 4.40pf
OhEd 7.36pf
OhEd 8.20pf
OhEd 9.12pf
PHHGp
PacA IncSh
PepsiCo
PhEl 4.30pf
PhEl 8.75pf
PortGen El
PotEl 4.04pf
PSInd 3.50pf
PSInd 4.32pf
PSEG 2.17pf
PSEG 8.08pf
Shakespre
SherWms pf
SCarEG pf
Squire D
StdBrand pf
StatMut Sec
Talley pfB
TolEd 2.36pf
TolEd 8.84pf
Transm Inc
UGI Corp
Un Carbide
UnEl 4pf
UnEl 4.50pf
UnEl 6.40pf
UnEl 7.44pf
UnEl 8pfH
Veecolnst n
Vestaur Sec
WilmsCo pf

Swiss Reserves Rise

ZURICH, Dec. 27 (Reuters) — Switzerland's foreign exchange reserves rose 998 million francs ($498.7 million) to 31.92 billion francs in the week ended Dec. 22, the Swiss National Bank said.

CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 He saw angels on a ladder
6 "Two Mules for Sister ——," 1969 film
10 Apparatus
14 Abscond
15 Allowance for waste
16 V.I.P. of India
17 Jewish month
18 Culture medium
19 Outside: Prefix
20 Promptly
23 Variety of quartz, used as a gem
24 Young oyster
25 Gypsy
28 Greek letters
30 "Sesame Street" grouch
33 February birthstone
35 "—— waters are sweet": Prov. 9:17
37 Garb for 16 Across
38 The way, in Chinese philosophy
40 Exchange premium
41 Original
44 Kind of chance
47 Cordwood measure
48 Present
49 Sociologist's degree
50 Only remaining
52 Monster's loch
54 Impulsively and irregularly
61 Paper quantity
62 Wheeling's river
63 Standard of perfection
64 King of the Huns
65 —— contendere
66 Part of TNT
67 Golden
68 Prophet
69 Simpletons

DOWN

1 Napoleon won here in 1806
2 Came to earth
3 Price
4 Food fish
5 Outranked by
6 Carmichael-Parish hit song: 1929
7 Greek craft
8 Runs the harvester
9 One of the Fates
10 Heavy outer garment
11 Apiece
12 Pilaster
13 Disturbance
21 Cart
22 Securely fixed
25 Grate
26 Khayyám and Bradley
27 Worth
29 Stow
31 Cold
32 Controlling power
34 Duration restriction
36 Wooden pegs
39 Unrestricted opportunity
42 Smell —— (suspect)
43 School assignments
45 Natural resources
46 At ease
51 Lake in the Sierra Nevadas
53 Al Capp's Hawkins
54 Boast
55 Asian apparition
56 Season
57 White or Blue river
58 Network of nerves
59 Gobs
60 Kind of gin

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	16	61	Fair	MADRID	13	55	Fair
AMSTERDAM	6	43	Rain	MIAMI	24	75	Cloudy
ANKARA	6	43	Overcast	MILAN	3	37	Rain
ATHENS	14	57	Cloudy	MONTREAL	6	43	Cloudy
BEIRUT	18	64	Cloudy	MOSCOW	—6	21	Snow
BELGRADE	4	39	Mist	MUNICH	7	45	Cloudy
BERLIN	6	43	Mist	NEW YORK	2	36	Sunny
BRUSSELS	10	50	Overcast	NICE	12	53	Overcast
BUCHAREST	0	32	Mist	OSLO	—9	16	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Fog	PARIS	11	52	Overcast
CASABLANCA	15	59	Rain	PRAGUE	7	45	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	—2	28	Snow	ROME	15	59	Mist
COSTA DEL SOL	15	59	Cloudy	SOFIA	4	39	Mist
DUBLIN	9	48	Rain	STOCKHOLM	—9	16	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	5	41	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	8	46	Fog	TEL AVIV	19	66	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	7	45	Cloudy	TOKYO	10	50	Mist
GENEVA	7	45	Cloudy	TUNIS	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	—16	—4	Fair	VIENNA	4	39	Overcast
ISTANBUL	11	52	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Mist
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Overcast	WASHINGTON	1	34	Sunny
LISBON	15	59	Showers	ZURICH	6	43	Fair
LONDON	10	50	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	13	55	Cloudy				

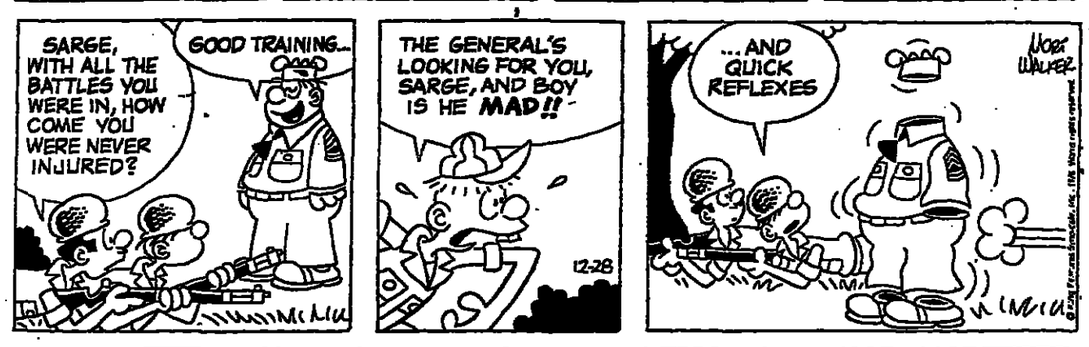
(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

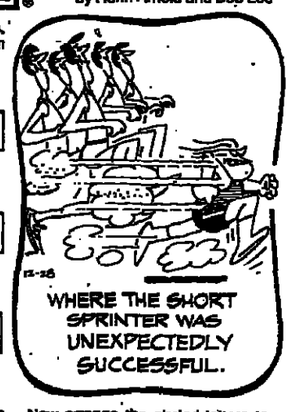
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYPOG

LUGEY

NUIJER

RUFIAN



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: IN THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HANDY BRAVE TYPIST PALACE
Answer: There's an extra letter amid "shuffled" papers—MAYBE!—"PER-H-APS"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"THAT'S WHAT HAPPENS WHEN YOU DON'T BELIEVE IN SANTA CLAUS...HE BRINGS YOU PERFUME AN' LACE HANKACHIEFS."

BOOKS

ON HUMAN NATURE

By Edward O. Wilson. Harvard. 260 pp. $12.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT WAS fun but essentially unserious when writers like Robert Ardrey and Desmond Morris informed us that people obey the same behavioral laws as animals. Ardrey and Morris are popularizers, after all; the serious ethologists were sticking to their geese, their bees and their sticklebacks. But now comes Edward O. Wilson bearing heavy credentials: he is Frank B. Baird Jr. Professor of Science and Curator of Entomology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. And in his new book, "On Human Nature," the third volume in a trilogy of which "The Insect Societies" (1971) and "Sociobiology: The New Synthesis" (1975) formed the first two parts, Wilson is assuming more or less the same thing that the ethological popularizers did. "The question of interest," he writes, "is no longer whether human social behavior is genetically determined; it is to what extent. The accumulated evidence for a large hereditary component is more detailed and compelling than most persons, including even geneticists, realize. I will go further: it already is decisive."

Indeed, so certain is Wilson of this premise that he doesn't put the emphasis of "On Human Nature" on arguing its validity. True, the foundation of the book rests on four chapters devoted to the genetic basis of, respectively, aggression, sex, altruism and religion in human behavior. And true, in these four chapters he attempts to refine some recent ethological insights, arguing, for instance, against Konrad Lorenz and Erich Fromm, that "human aggression cannot be explained as either a dark-angelic flaw or a bestial instinct," but rather — and the distinction here is fine but decisive — that "Human beings are strongly predisposed to respond with unreasoning hatred to external threats and to escalate their hostility sufficiently to overwhelm the source of the threat by a respectably wide margin of safety." But "On Human Nature" is not basically a description of biologically programmed man.

Evolutionary Behavior

Nor is Wilson much concerned with defending the evidence for genetically determined behavior. The proofs he refers to are familiar by and large — that animal biology evolved in such-and-such a way, and that all we need to do to confirm that human behavior is bounded by evolution is to compare the behavior of "lower" animal species, such as apes and insects, with that of "contemporary societies whose culture and economic practices most closely approximate those that prevailed during prehistory." But Wilson is scarcely rigorous in his marshaling of evidence. As he explains in his preface, his book (as the earlier two books in the trilogy had been) "is not a work of science it is a work about science."

No, what Wilson is really preoccupied with here are the implications for humankind of the dawning truth that our behavior is rooted in our heredity. The implications, as he presents them, may be divided for purposes of description into categories major and minor, although those that he treats as comparatively minor seem startling enough.

Who, after all, can ignore the suggestion that "the biological significance of sex has been misinterpreted by the theoreticians of Judaism and Christianity," because we consider human sexual behavior in the evolutionary framework then it appears that its primary role is not procreation, but instead to enhance male-female bonding? Or the point that homosexuality, which Wilson suggests may be "normal in a biological sense," has been wrongly condemned for being counterprocreative? "How if genes predisposing their carriers toward homosexuality spread through the population if homosexuals have no children? One answer is that their close relatives could have had more children as a result of their presence."

Enhancing Mental Reproduction

But the two major implications that Wilson addresses — the dilemmas with which he frames his entire book — these are too disturbing in their scope. One of them can be resolved with an effort — namely, the dilemma implied by the "new naturalism" that "no species, ours included, possessed a purpose beyond the imperatives created by its genetic history." For if Wilson is correct when he asserts that the human mind is a device for survival and reproduction, and reason is just one of its various techniques, then it makes sense, as he further suggests, to shape our social goals around whatever will enhance survival and reproduction of the mind.

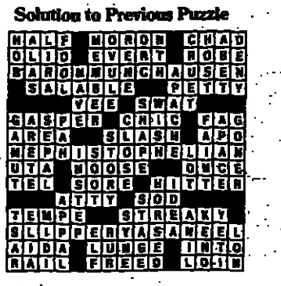
But what of the further dilemma implied by this resolution — namely the question, as Wilson frames it, "Which of the censors and motivators (in the human mind) should be obeyed and which ones might better be curtailed or sublimated?" What especially of Wilson's own solution to that dilemma, which, as I understand it, is that, given our genetically inherited need for a religious myth, we ought to shuck the false ones suggested by traditional religions and Marxism, and embrace instead the core of scientific materialism, which he names the evolutionary epic . . . the myth we will ever have"?

Does Wilson's reasoning sound faintly circular and self-serving, given that his entire book is premised on scientific materialism and the evolutionary epic? Is it also a touch arrogant: "Have we comprehended the vast expanse of the world? Come, tell me all of it, if you know," Wilson quotes the berating Job. And answers: "Yes, we [scientists] do know and we have told."

Perhaps they do and have. The priests of the new religion. But before we embrace it, some of us may want to see for ourselves the genes that determine religious thinking.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is book reviewer for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The only bridge term borrowed from the boxing ring is the uppercut, an attempt to deliver a knockout punch from below. In bridge, the operation always concerns the trump suit, and the idea is to improve partner's prospects of trump tricks by forcing an overruff.

In the simplest form of an uppercut, a player ruffs with a singleton trump queen to promote his partner's singleton king. But spot cards will often serve their turn for this purpose, and repeated uppercuts may be needed. An uppercut is never called for by a defender who has more trumps than his partner. The East player on the diagramed deal did not understand this, and suffered cruel and unusual punishment as a result.

North-South proceeded slowly to four hearts after North had opened the bidding with one club. North's rebid of one no-trump, with a hand containing a singleton in partner's spade suit, would be favored by many experts in preference to a rebid of the five-card club suit.

West led the diamond queen, and South won in dummy with the ace and threw two diamonds on dummy's top clubs. He then ruffed a spade, and East took the ace and cashed the diamond king, played his last club. South ruffed in his hand, ruffed a spade in dummy and led a diamond.

East ruffed with the seven, in some ill-formed idea of an uppercut. He would have been deterred from making this indiscreet move if he had considered two points. He could have at most two heart tricks; an uppercut was not called for. And South's remaining trumps were all clearly higher than the eight, so he would be ruffing in any event.

South overruffed and reached this tricky position:

NORTH
♠—
♥K54
♦—
♣86

WEST
♠—
♥109
♦J
♣QJ

EAST
♠K109
♥83
♦—
♣—

SOUTH
♠QJ7
♥AQ
♦—
♣—

South needed four of the last tricks, and would clearly succeed if he could score a ruff with the dummy's small trumps. So when he led the spade jack, West had to cover with the nine, a genuine attempt at an uppercut.

South overruffed, ruffed a spade and led another spade. We now are able to ruff with the heart king. But when he led a minor winner and dummy ruffed with the heart four, East found that, due to his earlier error, he had to "smothered," a very rare event. The last two cards were the trumps, and whether he overruffed or not, his heart eight would be the declarer's lone ace.

NORTH(D)
♠5
♥K542
♦A87
♣AK865

WEST
♠86
♥109
♦QJ105
♣QJ743

EAST
♠AK1092
♥873
♦K6
♣1092

SOUTH
♠QJ743
♥AQJ6
♦9432
♣—

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1♣	Pass	1♠	Pass
1N.T.	Pass	3♥	Pass
3♥	Pass	4♥	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond queen.

The Battle Continues for Tommie Smith, Black Power's Messenger at '68 Olympics

By Neil Amdur

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Dec. 27 (NYT) — They challenged him on the first day of class with greetings like, "Hey, man, what's happening?"

And right away, Tommie Smith set them straight. "Back off," he said. "I ain't your man. My name is Tommie, but I'm old enough to be your daddy, so put a handle to my name. It's Coach Smith."

Tommie Smith has not changed. A little older, a lot wiser, a trifle slunkier than the lean, lanky sprinter who once held 11 track and field records at the same time. It 10 years after he sent shock waves through the sports establishment with his victory-stand statement at the Mexico City Olympics, the 6-foot-3-inch Smith still is walking as tall as the day his stiff, gloved right arm carried its message of social awareness.

"I don't melt for anybody, not even for society," the 34-year-old Smith said, walking confidently toward a morning soccer class at Santa Monica College, where he is a physical education instructor and track coach. "If I wear a coat and tie, it's because I want to wear a coat and tie. If I talk differently now than I did in Mexico City, it's because I read some and because I am an educated man."

A New Awareness

Ten years ago, Smith, John Carlos, Lee Evans, Larry James, Vince Matthews and other black athletes were labeled rebels for mixing politics and sport. Now, the headlines from Mexico City, Munich and Montreal are written into the social consciousness of sports.

"They were the social pioneers in the world of sports," Dr. Bruce Ogilvie, a professor of clinical psychology at San Jose State University, observed recently. "But it's a shame that the significance of the victory-stand gesture by Smith and Carlos was lost at the time. It was a body-language statement as eloquent as any words, the most powerful statement ever delivered by young, nonpolitical figures. Yet it was totally misrepresented."

The memory of the two black sprinters in the Olympic Stadium is not totally forgotten. Every so often, Smith receives a letter or overhears a student pointing toward him, as if history had walked past. Several weeks ago, a middle-aged white man approached Smith on the dirt track at the two-year college. The man had agreed with what Smith was saying in Mexico but disagreed with where it was done.

His Contribution

"A lot of people still look at it as a derogatory gesture," said Smith, who holds a master's degree in sociology. "That's their prerogative. I didn't and still don't. I did what I did because I felt it, not because someone told me to do it. I felt it was my contribution, not only to all people but especially to athletes to let them know they do have a place in life."

That place for athletes identified *with the Olympic Project for* Human Rights only now is beginning to emerge. If the Brooklyn Dodgers of the 1950s were romanticized as the "Boys of Summer," the black track and field athletes of the '60s may be remembered as "the lost tribe," an exciting, warm band that wandered, struggled and survived fright and bitterness.

Smith recalled that they were a loosely knit group with a lot to say, not enough words to cover the subject and not really too sure what the subject was. But they had feelings, a sense of commitment, and they were not afraid to let their emotions hang out.

Much Frustration

Almost all of the group — Smith, Carlos, Evans, Matthews, John Smith, to name just a few — have been married and divorced, and some are now remarried. Some good jobs were lost because of what happened in Mexico and Munich and other jobs because of impatience or bitterness. Flirtations with pro track often wound up in frustration. Accepting jobs in Africa, which Evans, Matthews, Otis Burrell and Leon Coleman did as coaches, often wound up in frustration.

"I've often thought about it," Tommie Smith said, recalling the tumult of the times. "We needed outlets. We had none. We got to school, worked our butts off, needed releases. Our wives were there. We didn't have any jobs. We were hustling, we were scuffling. We didn't go about beating up anybody, but it was just the time. We were great athletes, the world's best.

"Then you looked around and saw the white athletes driving nice cars and living in nice apartments and you thought, 'How in the hell is this happening?' It just depressed you. A lot of pressure. We should have had, but we didn't. Too much was expected of us all the way around."

"It created social chaos in their lives," said Ogilvie, who has talked extensively with other athletes, coaches and sociologists about that period. "Most paid more than the price they could afford."

Still Trailing

James, the silver medalist behind Evans in the 400-meter dash at Mexico City, was one of the few whose first marriage survived. Bitter and disillusioned for several years after the Games, James believes he still is playing catch-up professionally.

"Pioneers always suffer," said James, now an assistant director of athletics at Stockton State (N.J.) College. "They're the ones who derive the least out of their product, who get kicked for those of us who live better. We were hard on our families, like a rubber band that is held back, held back and then just explodes."

The explosion was felt. And while society rejected their intense, often boisterous style, as it had difficulty accepting Jackie Robinson in baseball, the intent was recognized.

"Look at how many times somebody could have done it," Smith said, seated in the stands at the school's football field and smiling at a young couple embracing in a far corner of the stadium. "I won't say Jesse Owens could have done it. But oppression didn't start in 1936. Black athletes didn't start winning gold medals in '36. The '68 situation between John and me was a contribution in our own way."

"I think blacks doing commercials on television and some of the other strides they've made athletically can be traced to what these athletes were saying then," said Bud Winter, who is white and who coached the amazing "Speed City" crew of Smith, Carlos, Evans and Co. at San Jose State. "What they did was a breakthrough. It all followed after that."

At the time, the athletes often argued among themselves, divided geographically, spiritually and by personal differences over whether to cash in on their talent by keeping quiet or to speak out. Now, almost to a man, they look back with pride rather than anger.

"I think what we did was very significant," says Matthews, a New Yorker and a two-time Olympian, who was banned from all future Olympics for his victory-stand behavior as a 400-meter gold medalist in Munich. "It opened another door. *Some people chump it, but it* was real important at the time."

He Regrets Nothing

"I don't have any regrets," says Carlos, the bronze medalist behind Smith in the 200 at Mexico. "Maybe a lot more people were aware of what the Mexico issue was all about after that."

"I benefited from it personally," James said. "It opened my eyes. When I came along at age 20, I thought everything was hunky-dory. Then, all of a sudden, my eyes were opened wide. It was as if I had been blind and could see."

More than any single figure, Tommie Smith embodied the group's competitive spirit and personal values. The son of a sugarcane sharecropper from Clarksville, Texas, Smith rode a labor bus to California at the age of 4 and let his high-knee lift on the track speak for him.

Wary of Strangers

Often characterized as intense and aloof, but equally sensitive, he recently was elected to the National Track and Field Hall of Fame, an honor that touched him deeply. He also continues to wear the ring given to him by the U.S. Olympic Committee in 1968 despite the attempts by some committee members to discredit him after Mexico City.

"I've been bitten by dogs before," he said. "But that doesn't mean I shouldn't have a pet."

Smith also is not afraid to speak up now although he is careful about revealing too much of himself to strangers. He is well-read and has traveled extensively from California to Ohio during the six years he was coach and athletic director at Oberlin College. What he has seen worries him.

"The athletic scene is worse now than it was in '68," he said. "There's too many other acts of survival that one has to go through before he can live in this society. And equality isn't one of them.

"Being black in this society is very abstract now. Nobody knows what's on a black person's mind now when it comes to equality anymore because you have people who don't really care. There's too many other things on their mind — taxes, inflation, wars in other countries. The racial situation is being blocked by the realities of life."

No Major Change

Ironically, it is yesterday's heroes who are trying to prepare today's youth for what Smith believes will be another major racial crisis within three years. Carlos heads a program — the John Carlos Youth Mental and Physical Development League — in Los Angeles. Matthews has returned from Nigeria and is working in the program planning division of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in Queens, N. Y. Bob Beamon, the Olympic long-jump champion in Mexico City and the world record-holder, is coaching at United States International University in San Diego. Wayne Collett, the silver medalist in the 400 at Munich, who also was banned for *his victory-stand display*, is an attorney in Los Angeles.

What amazes Smith and others is that no major orientation of blacks has occurred in athletics since 1968.

"Where are those minds?" Smith said. "I've been asked, 'Well, Smith, why can't you start it?' As soon as I put my foot in the door, I'm closed out. It used to be because I wasn't qualified. Now I'm qualified, but it's going to take a conglomeration of minds getting together with some kind of backing to do it."

Smith says he is not talking about militancy but about a program, a national program. He says he is ready to help. He stood up. He honored the flag. "I'm very proud to be what I am," he says. But the gap has widened, and time is running out.

While officials and an Australian sprinter, Peter Norman, stood at attention for the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," *Tommie Smith (center) and John Carlos gave the black power* salute at the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico. Smith won the 200 meters and Carlos was third.

College Basketball: Big Time, Big Business

By Fred Rothenberg

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — The scene was Winford Boynes' living room in Oklahoma City. Two members of academia were giving a young high school star a lesson in college basketball recruiting.

"Harry Gillman wanted me to sit in the living room," Boynes remembered. "Denny Crum was trying on me to go on the back porch so we could talk alone. It was a raging war and they almost came to blows. My mother finally called a truce and threw everyone out of the house.

"Crum was supposed to come back at 9 the next morning, but showed up at 7:30. The San Francisco people were at a hamburger joint across the street — it was like a stake-out — and when they saw Crum come to my house, they rushed right over.

"This kind of stuff was going on for three months. At first I enjoyed it, but then got tired of it. It's incredible what some of these schools can do if they put their mind to it.

"It was an unreal situation. Grown men fighting over an 18-year-old. It was like two kids fighting for a lollypop."

Everybody Wanted Him

Boynes, who chose Gillman and San Francisco over Crum and Louisville and is now a rookie with the New Jersey Nets, was recruited by some 360 schools, and it wasn't because of his college board scores. College basketball today is less college and more basketball. The coaches admit that there is more pressure to win and, consequently, more cheating — i.e., buying of high school talent.

It's all big business now and the successful teams make the most points and the most money.

Kentucky, last season's national champion, grossed $1.66 million, $250,000 of which came from making the Final Four of the NCAA Tournament. The basketball program showed profits of nearly $700,000 — more than the profits for Kentucky's 1977 football program, the traditional moneymaker in college sports.

"College basketball has kept me out of the fund-raising business, and I hate begging money," said J.D. Morgan, athletic director at UCLA, which has won more basketball titles than any other school. "Basketball programs make more economic sense than football."

It is also much easier to turn a basketball program around than a football program. Only five players take the court at a time, and it often takes just one standout 7-footer to get the alumni to remember their college.

Little Iona College, a basketball nonentity north of New York City, hired an aggressive head coach, Jim Valvano, three years ago after a 4-19 season. Last year Valvano lured a star freshman, Jeff Ruland, away from recruiters for Kentucky and Indiana, and the Gaels finished the season, with him, 17-10. This year, their sights are on the NCAA tournament.

"It didn't cost us very much more to win than it did to lose," said Brother John Driscoll, the school president who hired Valvano and made the commitment to big-time basketball at Iona.

Ruland, the nation's leading freshmen scorer and rebounder, brought Iona instant respectability. That's what the new freshman-eligible rule can do for a program. Earvin Johnson arrived at Michigan State last year and the Spartans won the Big-10 title for the first time in 20 years.

Coaches are almost universal in their distaste for the freshman-eligible rule. They say freshmen need a year away from the pressure so they can adjust to the rigors of college and basketball. However, when they do not adjust or do not make the starting lineup right away, the result is more sophomore transfers.

"Freshmen transfer so much they need a revolving door," said Notre Dame's coach, Digger Phelps. "There's no loyalty any more to picking a school. They enroll at one school, have an argument with the head coach and go elsewhere."

Two Strong Rules

The freshmen-eligible rule and the NCAA's recent limit of 15 basketball scholarships for any 4-year period have all but ended the chance for another UCLA dynasty. The Bruins won 10 out of 12 NCAA championships during 1964-75.

Phelps may not like the system, but he understands it. Last year he recruited a star freshman, Kelly Tripucka, who led the Fighting Irish to fourth place in the NCAA tournament.

Phelps knows that if he does not chase down the freshmen who can play Division I basketball right away, someone else will. And Phelps and many other coaches say that many of those chases end with the player receiving illegal inducements of cars, apartments and money.

"It's a cancer right now that's terminal," said Phelps. "There's more cheating out there. Plane rides, tickets, clothes, money. Anything somebody wants, somebody will give it to him."

It is not surprising that players take money and other inducements. How many 17-year-olds can resist that kind of temptation? It is not surprising that coaches make such offers. How many 40-year-old coaches want to lose their jobs?

"I was fortunate to have had a way out," said Bob Cousy, former coach at Boston College, who said he went into the business world rather than become a college basketball cheat. "If not, I would have done what everyone else did.

"With today's end-justifies-the-means philsophy, it's fair to say that every level of recruiting gets into gray areas. You're allowed to maintain your principles more as you go down the ladder. It's almost impossible if you're working on the upper rungs."

How did it get that way? Money, television and greater national interest seem to be the best answers.

"You don't hear about many track and tennis coaches being fired," said Dean Smith, basketball coach at North Carolina. "There's just not that much interest. When there's interest, there's pressure."

In the minor sports there's no pressure to fill the big fieldhouses, like Kentucky's 23,000-seat Rupp Arena. After the scandals of the early 1950s and early 1960s, basketball programs turned away from the big-city arenas and the fixers and tried to insulate their programs in newly constructed campus courts.

A Winner Is Needed

And only winning teams fill those arenas and are seen on television.

Penn State, for example, sold only seven season tickets for basketball last season, then fired its longtime coach, John Bach. Dick Harter was brought in, and season ticket sales are over 1,000.

In the last three seasons, only 20 teams were seen on the 35 national television games, not including the NCAA tournament games. Notre Dame and UCLA were tops with eight appearances. Marquette had seven, Michigan and Maryland five and Kentucky four.

This year, the same elite basketball schools dominate the national schedule. There will be, however, seven newcomers, including four schools that had last year's freshmen sensations — Michigan State and Johnson, Duke and Eugene Banks, Kansas and Darnell Valentine and Southern Cal and Cliff Robinson.

"Television has brought the alumni face to face with their alma mater," said Gene Smithson of Wichita State. "He gives more money and he expects more than a pat on the back. The alum is not satisfied with a .500 season any more."

So the pressure to get these blue-chip high school seniors is felt in many areas. The major victim is the Division I coach himself. A survey of the 202 schools that have played Division I basketball continuously from 1967 to 1978 revealed that only 20 coaches — 10 percent — have stayed at the same school over that 12-year period.

More Turnover Now

The survey also indicated that coaches are currently changing jobs at a greater rate than ever before. There were 31 coaching changes — 15 percent — during 1967-68; 36 changes — 18 percent — during 1972-73, and 54 changes — 27 percent — during 1977-78.

"Recruiting is so intensified now that promises and offers are constantly being made," said Dave Gavitt, the coach at Providence and the 1980 Olympic coach. "After promising the player the world, it's almost impossible for the coach to have the player's respect. He can't coach him, so he eventually gets fired or quits."

Joe Vancisin, former coach at Yale and now executive secretary of the National Association of Basketball Coaches, said coaches used to be teachers, members of the faculty. "But now university adminstrators see basketball as income-producing. Like in any big business, if you can't produce the revenue, you're out of a job."

(This is the first article in a series.)

College Polls

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college basketball poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season records through Sunday and total points. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13-12-11-10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

1. Duke (46)	6-0	996
2. Notre Dame (4)	4-0	952
3. UCLA	6-1	878
4. Michigan St.	4-1	753
5. North Carolina	6-1	744
6. Illinois	9-0	675
7. Louisiana St.	7-0	659
8. Michigan	4-1	598
9. S. Carolina St.	7-2	568
10. Louisville	7-2	510
11. Indiana St.	8-0	365
12. Texas A&M	9-2	305
13. Kentucky	4-2	290
14. Nevada-Las Vegas	8-1	265
15. Georgetown, D.C.	7-1	237
16. Marquette	6-1	185
17. Long Beach St.	7-0	166
18. Kansas	5-3	159
19. Syracuse	6-2	156
20. Arkansas	6-0	148

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (UPI) — The United States International Board of Coaches top 20 college basketball ratings, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Sunday in parentheses:

Team	Points
1. Duke (6-0) (33)	551
2. Notre Dame (4-0) (4)	508
3. UCLA (6-1)	441
4. Michigan St. (4-1)	373
5. Illinois (9-0)	315
6. North Carolina (6-1)	269
7. Michigan (4-1)	256
8. LSU (7-0)	212
9. S. Carolina St. (7-2)	195
10. Louisville (7-2)	178
11. Texas A&M (9-2)	155
12. Indiana State (8-0)	131
13. Georgetown (8-1)	72
14. Long Beach St. (7-0)	61
15. Kansas (5-3)	55
16. Kentucky (4-2)	49
17. Washington State (7-0)	34
18. Marquette (7-1)	33
19. Syracuse (6-2)	31
20. Maryland (7-2)	29

The Bottom Line

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP) — Kentucky, the 1978 NCAA champion, and Minnesota, the biggest winner in the Big Ten over the last two seasons, both recently ended NCAA probation for recruiting violations. The tinge of illegality did not hurt their financial ledgers last season.

Kentucky has sold out 23,000-seat Rupp Arena for every game in its three-year history and Minnesota, playing in a 17,600-seat fieldhouse and charging the highest ticket prices in the Big Ten, led the conference in attendance the last two seasons.

The expenses, debits and profits of the two programs make it clear that college basketball is indeed big business.

Kentucky

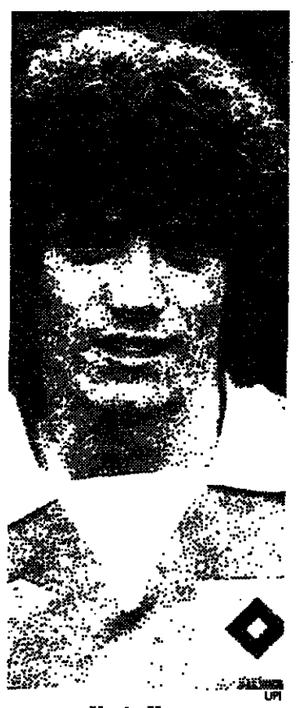
Item	Assets
Ticket sales	$930,000
NCAA tournament earnings	$252,673
U of K Invitational Tournament	$167,500
Broadcast rights	$152,583
Miscellaneous	$108,911
USSR vs. Kentucky game	$49,000
Total	$1,660,667

Item	Debits
Civic Center rental fee	$217,544
Salaries-wages	$140,500
Game expenses	$71,000
Home game guarantees	$68,500
NCAA travel expenses	$63,171
Team travel	$60,000
Recruiting	$30,000
Equipment-supplies	$12,000
Other expenses	$325,111
Total	$987,826
Kentucky Profits	**$672,841**

Minnesota

Item	Assets
Ticket sales	$742,298
Broadcast rights	$43,225
Program sales	$12,266
Program ads	$8,050
Total	$805,839

Item	Debits
Salaries-wages	$100,736
Travel-team maintenance	$60,000
Financial aid	$43,000
Recruiting	$30,000
Telephone	$18,500
Big Ten officials	$13,000
Operational expenses	$1,800
Total	$267,036
Minnesota Profits	**$538,803**



Kevin Keegan

Keegan Voted Europe's Best In '78 Soccer

PARIS, Dec. 27 (UPI) — Kevin Keegan, 27, an Englishman who plays soccer for West Germany's Hamburg team, has been named Europe's player of the year by the authoritative Football Magazine. Keegan narrowly outpolled Hans Krankl of Austria.

Keegan, who last year left his home team of Liverpool to sign with Hamburg, was second in the 1977 poll to Alan Simonsen of Monchengladbach.

This year, a jury of 26 newsmen from 26 countries gave Keegan the Golden Football trophy by seven votes over Krankl. The Austrian, who last year played for Rapid Vienna, now plays for Barcelona.

Robby Rensenbrink of Anderlecht, Belgium, was third in the balloting.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Patrick Division						
NY Islanders	22	4	7	51	152	91
Philadelphia	18	12	6	42	119	102
NY Rangers	19	11	4	42	136	108
Atlanta	19	14	3	41	146	123
Smythe Division						
Chicago	11	15	7	29	99	121
Vancouver	13	20	2	28	113	136
St. Louis	7	25	5	19	105	175
Colorado	6	23	6	18	94	149

WALES CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Norris Division						
Montreal	24	6	4	52	141	84
Los Angeles	13	14	5	31	122	109
Pittsburgh	12	15	7	31	120	122
Detroit	8	17	11	27	110	127
Washington	8	21	6	22	104	160
Adams Division						
Boston	23	5	6	52	150	105
Toronto	17	16	4	38	125	118
Buffalo	14	12	8	36	112	106
Minnesota	13	17	3	29	104	116

Tuesday's Results

Philadelphia 2, Detroit 2 (tie)
N.Y. Rangers 5, Atlanta 3
N.Y. Islanders 5, Toronto 1
Minnesota 6, St. Louis 4

A Carbon-Copy Horse Till Now

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (NYT) — Most letters from Sparse Grey Hackle are about trout fishing, but not all. Recently Sparse read a magazine piece about the Morgan breed of light harness horse and was shocked, he writes, by two things:

"One was the breeders are tampering with the conformation of the Morgan, which has always stood 14 hands one inch and weighed 1,000 pounds, by lengthening his legs *three inches without increasing his* weight; the other is the implication that the breeding of the Morgan is not known. This is untrue."

Then, writing from what he calls "fallible memory," Sparse reports that the progenitor of the breed, called Justin Morgan, was a descendant of the thoroughbred founding father, Eclipse, and was horsenapped during the American Revolution while his owner, a British officer, was lunching in a tavern just across the Canadian border. Sparse adds that Justin Morgan — the horse had no name during his lifetime; Justin Morgan was his owner — "preserved such incredible pre-potency that all Morgan horses from that time to this, have been carbon copies of that cheerful, indomitable little horse."

Some Agreement

John Hervey, the foremost authority on standardbreds, confirms Sparse in part, writing that the Morgan family was, "for a lengthy period of the 19th century, the most popular and widely distributed tribe of light harness horses in the world." It is hardly surprising that Hervey disagrees with Sparse in some areas because:

"The horse known to history as Justin Morgan (though never in his lifetime so called), is in many ways a fascinating figure around which myth, legend, tradition and romance have played for 150 years. Mixed with this has been also much controversy, dispute and collar-and-elbow rough-and-tumble literary and other hardscrabbling; hence nothing is more difficult than to give any thoroughly acceptable account of his origin and life story. At every step we are confronted by flat contradictions, vague or discrepant statements, conflicting testimonies and (most to be deplored) that acrimony, truculence and disposition to calumniate and abuse that was so often a conspicuous feature of these old-time pedigree wars. For wars they were, fought with a grim persistence and animosity that sometimes stopped little short of bloodshed."

Horse of Another Color

According to Hervey, it wasn't Justin Morgan who was horsenapped, but his sire, called True Briton or Beautiful Bay and in his last years, Traveler. And the scene of the crime wasn't the Canadian border but West Farms on the Bronx River in Westchester County. True Briton was owned and ridden by Gen. Oliver De Lancey, a Tory who served in the British forces. One account makes the preposterous suggestion that the horse thief was named Smith, but according to Hervey it was "an audacious patriot," Lt. Wright Carpenter, and two confederates. They swiped the horse when he was hitched outside the home of De Lancey's mother.

True Briton was taken to Hartford, Conn., and for awhile was owned by Justin Morgan of Springfield, Mass., "An upright, industrious man, blest with little of this world's goods and turning his hand to almost anything that would help him and his wife and children to a living. He was more than ordinarily lettered, so much so that he taught school at times; he had a musical bent and taught singing classes; he filled petty local positions which called for more than common literacy; he had a small homestead which sloped down to the Connecticut River and so kept a modest inn for the boatmen that plied upon it; he was also fond of horses and from time to time kept stallions which he took on lease from their owners, also having one or two mares from which he raised colts.

Hervey believes Justin Morgan, the man, bred the colt called Justin Morgan, whom he describes as "a little, low-set bay, wonderfully trim, neat and jaunty, of extraordinary muscular power for his inches, quick as a cat in all his movements, and so versatile that he was backed repeatedly to outrun, outtrot or outpull anything that wanted to take him on. He was also a gay and gallant parade horse, so docile that a woman could ride him and of extreme intelligence. Tough as the proverbial pineknot, hardy as a hillbilly, thriving on rough usage, with legs and feet that were indestructible, never known to stumble or make a misstep, there was a nameless something that set him off by himself.

"His high head, clean and breedy, his big bright eyes, his small nervous ears, his compact, smooth-turned body, his quick, sure stride, his tireless activity, his invincible good nature combined with his spirit, gameness and gallantry — wherever he went he made nothing but friends."

Off to Vermont

In 1788 when he was 41 and in delicate health, Justin Morgan, the man, moved to Randolph, Vt., and several years later made a visit to Connecticut, returning with the horse, which he stood at stud.

In 1798, the man died of tuberculosis, leaving an estate appraised at $160.13. Evidently he had sold "the Morgan horse," for there were no animals attached to the estate.

"'The Morgan horse,'" Hervey says, "passed from owner to owner and stood hither and yon in many places. In all of them he left behind him offspring so amazingly uniform in their similarity to their sire that they became commonly known as 'Morgans.' They did not have to be led out and looked over to be identified — one knew them when one saw them coming. Like 'the old horse,' they could outrun, outtrot, outpull and outact anything else in Vermont; and buyers from the big cities could not get too many of them."

"The remount station which the U.S. Cavalry maintained for years in Vermont," Sparse writes, "periodically ran extended road tests of various remount types, carefully controlled and supervised. They found that the incredible Morgan could march enduringly under a load which was 20 percent of his weight — a 150-pound rider and 56 pounds of tack, equipment and weapons."

Nothing but Morgans

"When sons of the Morgans grew up and were used as sires," Hervey tells us, "they, too, bred just the same pattern of stock; Morgans and more Morgans and nothing but Morgans. Or when a Morgan mare was bred to almost any kind of a stallion, her foal, nine chances out of 10 was just another Morgan. So potent was the blood that wherever it ran, there the typical Morgan traits cropped out. As was said, the liking for it was like that for liquor — once its quality had been sampled, nothing else tasted so good."

All his life, Justin Morgan was used as a common workhorse in the roughest labor while at the same time he would cover as many as 10 or 12 mares a day. Yet he lived to be 32 years old — well past 100 for a man — and died from the kick of a mare. Presumably he had made a pass at her.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Washington	24	11	.686	—
Philadelphia	20	10	.667	1½
New Jersey	17	13	.567	4½
New York	16	19	.457	8
Boston	12	20	.375	10½
Central Division				
San Antonio	20	14	.588	—
Houston	17	14	.548	1½
Atlanta	17	17	.500	3
Cleveland	12	21	.364	7½
New Orleans	12	23	.343	8½
Detroit	11	22	.333	8½
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Kansas City	19	12	.613	—
Denver	17	14	.515	3
Milwaukee	15	22	.405	7
Chicago	13	21	.382	7½
Indiana	11	22	.333	9
Pacific Division				
Phoenix	22	13	.629	—
Seattle	20	12	.625	½
Los Angeles	21	14	.600	1
Portland	18	14	.563	2½
Golden State	17	17	.500	4½
San Diego	16	20	.444	6½

Tuesday's Results

Washington 108, Indiana 104
San Antonio 124, Atlanta 111
Houston 109, Kansas City 102
Milwaukee 143, Detroit 84
Phoenix 106, Denver 102
San Diego 115, Chicago 109
New Orleans 125, Los Angeles 123

WHA Standings

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Quebec	17	12	4	38	128	115
New England	16	9	6	38	134	114
Cincinnati	15	16	4	34	125	127
Winnipeg	14	12	4	32	130	111
Edmonton	15	15	0	30	114	110
Birmingham	13	16	3	29	114	123
x-Indianapolis	5	18	2	12	78	130

Tuesday's Results

Birmingham 4, Cincinnati 2
Winnipeg 5, Edmonton 3
New England 4, Moscow 1, (exhib.)

Art Buchwald

12-Packs, Flip-Tops: Cola Front Revisited

WASHINGTON — The China-watchers at the State Department have had a busy time of it in the last few weeks. The biggest news, of course, is that Coca-Cola has struck a deal with the People's Republic of China, which could affect our foreign relations for years to come.


Buchwald

Rodney Pinstripe, who mans the China Desk in Foggy Bottom, was my main unidentified source for this story.

"Is the Coca-Cola deal good or bad for the United States?" I asked.

"It is both good and bad," he said. "It's good in the sense that if we can get 900 million Chinese to drink a bottle of Coca-Cola a day, it will solve our balance of payments problem."

"What's bad about it?"

"The bad thing is if someday the 900 million people decide to wade up on the shores of California and demand five cents deposit back on each empty bottle."

"That could break us," I said.

"Of course the good thing is that it puts the Kremlin under tremendous pressure," he told me, "since the Soviets only have 250 million people, they will have to drink three and a half times as many Pepsi-Colas just to stay even with the Chinese."

"I read somewhere where the Soviets had vowed to drink the Chinese under the table. Does this mean there will be war between the Russians and mainland China?" I asked.

"It's hard to say. There is a definite ideological Marxist split between the two countries. The Chinese believe things will go better with Coke, but the Soviets are adamant that their future depends on the Pepsi generation."

"It sounds like a no-win situation to me," I said.

"At the moment the Soviets have the upper hand because they've developed a retrievable aluminum can which can be recycled into the wing of a MiG-23.

"At the same time the Chinese, having started so late in cola warfare, have decided to bypass the six-pack and spend their money on developing a 12-pack cardboard container, giving them twice the pause that refreshes."

"I imagine this has made the bottling commissars in Moscow very nervous."

"They can live with the 12-pack, since the Soviets are now producing 16-ounce Pepsi bottles with double the carbonated throw weight of the 12-ounce Coca-Cola bottle."

"What will happen if the Chinese get a flip-top can of their own?"

"That does worry the Soviets. I don't think they object to us recognizing Red China — nor do they care if we give them Coca-Cola out of a spigot. But if we help the Chinese develop a flip-top Cola can, the Kremlin could get very cranky."

"Why are they so uptight about the flip-top can?"

"Because it would make the Molotov Cocktail obsolete."

"What evidence do the Soviets have that the Chinese are trying to develop a flip-top can of their own?"

"Their agents report that all over China people are walking around with bandages on their index fingers. Peking has also asked the Coca-Cola Co. to throw in one Band-Aid with each can of soda they buy."

* * *

"It seems a crying shame," I said. "Nixon opened the doors to China and his best friend was Donald Kendall, chairman of Pepsi-Cola. Now that we plan to have normal relations with the People's Republic, Coca-Cola is going to wind up as their national drink."

"Carter will make it up to Pepsi some way."

"How?"

"Wait until he recognizes Cuba."

Mummy Identified As Tut's Mother's

CAIRO, Dec. 27 (AP) — Studying a single ringlet of hair with X-rays, an American dentist and an Egyptian archaeologist have identified a 33-century-old mummy as that of the woman believed to be Queen Ti, the mother of King Tutankhamen. The ringlet was discovered in the sarcophagus of King Tut 56 years ago.

Ibrahim Nawawi of the Cairo Museum eliminated possibilities other than Queen Ti by scrutinizing inscriptions and hieratic formulas. Dr. James Harris of the University of Michigan used X-ray techniques to establish identical chemical profiles between the ringlet and hair from the mummy.

The Ghost of Hitler

The Fuehrer's alpine stronghold has become a growth industry in Berchtesgaden

By Susan Heller Anderson

BERCHTESGADEN, West Germany (NYT) — More than a quarter of a century ago the Bavarian government blew up the elaborate stronghold that Adolf Hitler built above this alpine town. But the ghost of the Fuehrer lingers — and has become one of the area's growth industries.

Each year about 220,000 persons flock to the Obersalzberg, the area above Berchtesgaden, visiting the ruins of the extravagant summer playpens of Hitler, Bormann, Goering and Goebbels. They spend an estimated $1.5 million to take the bus to the foot of Kehlstein mountain and the elevator to the Eagle's Nest, Hitler's ultimate ego trip.

While both the bus tour and elevator are run by the regional government tourist office, small businessmen also profit. Records of Hitler's and Goebbel's speeches are on display alongside discs by Pink Floyd and Plastic Bertrand, Belgium's new punk wonder. Skirting the West German laws forbidding the glorification of Hitler, shopkeepers purvey color postcards of his house, along with Bormann's and Goering's.

"The pilgrimage to Berchtesgaden is the equivalent of collecting Nazi helmets and iron crosses — like Lourdes is the tourist alternative to buying religious geegaws," noted one U.S. observer who has made several trips here.


Hitler as seen by Otto Dix.

Picture books show blond children bestowing bouquets on the Fuehrer; Hitler and Eva Braun holding hands cozily at the Eagle's Nest, and the Duke and Duchess of Windsor visiting the Berghof, Hitler's opulent residence.

Hitler first came here in 1924 after his release from Landsberg prison. He rented a small cabin, the Kampfhaus, where he completed "Mein Kampf." Fond of the breathtaking views and alpine walks, he was then considered an amiable fellow according to Josef Geiss, a resident and author of a book on the region's history that depicts Bormann as a monster, hated and feared by the natives, and Mrs. Goebbels as a nice, motherly lady.

Hitler was living in what was then called Haus Wachenfeld, later transformed in name and grandeur to the Berghof. His faithful soon arrived on the mountain, building elaborate homes with swimming pools and secret tunnels but careful not to surpass Hitler's, which boasted a bowling alley, movie projection room, storeroom for art treasures and a 14-foot-high window that slid down into the wall like a train window and framed the majestic Untersberg mountain.

SS and Artillery

The hill was protected by platoons of police and SS men, dogs and heavy artillery. It was self-supporting with greenhouses and pigsties and its own telephone and radio systems.

The Obersalzberg is about 15 minutes' drive into the mountains from Berchtesgaden. From a plateau on the Obersalzberg one then must take the bus to the Eagle's Nest, another 20 minutes' drive along a breathtaking road blasted out of the mountain to impress visiting dignitaries with Germany's industrial know-how.

At the war's end, many of the buildings were badly damaged from bombing. After the war U.S. authorities returned the site to the Bavarian government on the condition that all remaining traces of Hitler's buildings be destroyed. But the Eagle's Nest was spared.


Hitler and Eva Braun at Berchtesgaden in 1942.

It perches 8,000 feet above sea level on Kehlstein mountain. The road up is an extraordinary engineering feat — four miles of hairpin turns and cliff-hanging views, terminating at the foot of the mountain. From there a tunnel 407 feet long blasted into the mountain leads to a dazzling brass elevator that holds 46 persons and whisks them 400 feet up to the Eagle's Nest, now a popular restaurant run by a private company.

Mixture

Today's visitors are about 50 percent German or Austrian and, judging from a recent weekend, of the generation that remembers the war.

"I wanted to see where my ideals had once been," Heine Ballstein said, ironically.

"Why shouldn't I say I come for Hitler?" demanded Martha Poschel, who was celebrating her 85th birthday at the Eagle's Nest. "Hitler built some fantastic things. They shouldn't have destroyed his house."

While the Eagle's Nest is a spectacular sight, the ruins of the Nazi stronghold and the detritus of war offer another sort of attraction. Armed with maps sold in the village, enterprising tourists struggle to find traces of Hitler's and Goering's homes.

The key to this part of the Obersalzberg is the Gasthof Zum Turken, a hotel that was confiscated by the Nazis and turned into the security force's headquarters. Located directly above Hitler's Berghof, the inn was returned to the owners after the war and is now the only entry to an elaborate catacomb of bunkers and tunnels running under the hill. The tunnels led to Hitler's house, and held weapons, men and dogs in case of attack.

'Verboten'

Down the road, on the left of the hotel, bristling with "*Verboten*" signs, the driveway leading to Hitler's house is still visible. In summer one can walk through the overgrowth to the ruins of the Berghof.

That traces still exist is a subject of controversy among neighboring Austrians. The Berghof, about a half-hour's drive from Salzburg, is where Austria capitulated.

"It should have been completely destroyed — everything," said a Salzburg resident. "This was a hideous time in our history and we should forget it."

Many Germans now in their 30s were never taught about World War II, so thay are astounded. "The idea of this extravagance during the war," said Ulrike Schmidt, 36. "No one would have believed it."

With a whole new generation curious about the past, and the renewed fascination abroad for the relics of Nazism, the future of Berchtesgaden's Hitler industry looks bright.

A group of men from Muenster make the pilgrimage to the Oversalzberg with some frequency and have a certain sanguine outlook about its existence. "We come to drink beer and to smell the history," Heinz August Waechter explained. "Imagine, if we didn't lose the war it wouldn't be possible to come here at all."

PEOPLE: *Bibi Andersson Weds Per Ahlmark*

Swedish actress **Bibi Andersson** married former Liberal Party leader Per Ahlmark in a private ceremony in Stockholm attended by film producer **Ingmar Bergman** — the man who made her a star — and a handful of personal friends. The wedding took place in the home of Energy Minister Carl Tham, and surprised the Swedish film and political worlds. Only a few friends knew of the romance between the 43-year-old star and the 39-year-old former party leader who, citing "private reasons," gave up his political career last March. Miss Andersson, a star in many of Bergman's early films, in recent years worked mostly in New York but recently completed shooting of a film in Sweden. Bergman and his wife **Ingrid** flew in from Munich to be witnesses at the ceremony. Among the guests was **Ola Ullsten**, who succeeded Ahlmark as liberal leader and, after a government crisis in October, took over the premiership. Ahlmark, who after leaving the government was appointed president of the Swedish Film Institute, saw Miss Andersson star for the first time in 1957 in Bergman's "The Seventh Seal," but only this fall became romantically linked to her. The newlyweds left for New York, where they will spend their honeymoon. Ahlmark has two children by a previous marriage.


Mrs. Ahlmark

* * *

There apparently is no end to **Pope John Paul II**'s ability to delight audiences with his open manner and the easy-going charm of a man hugely enjoying himself. The latest example of what virtually has become a daily display of good cheer came when John Paul startled onlookers in St. Peter's Square by making an unscheduled appearance at his apartment window. "No doubt you came to see if the pope was home the day after Christmas," he said, and as the crowd swelled to thousands within moments, he added with a laugh, "Well, here I am." Then he recited the Angelus and gave a brief blessing before retreating behind curtains.

* * *

Speculation along such lines would be natural, but **Mitch Miller** insists that, no, he is not standing in the wings, baton in hand, waiting to succeed the ailing **Arthur Fiedler** as conductor of the Boston Pops. The rumors arose after Miller filled in for Fiedler last week at a concert in New Haven, Conn., and on New Year's Eve he will direct the orchestra in its nationally televised concert on Public Broadcasting Service stations. "I'm not his successor. Please — anyone who assumes that is wrong," said Miller, who lives in Manhattan and points out that he has been guest conducting orchestras across the country all year. . . Meanwhile Fiedler walked out of the Tufts-New England Medical Center in Boston and went home, 16 days after he underwent brain surgery and a little more than a week after his 84th birthday. Fiedler was hospitalized at the start of this month, suffering from mobility difficulty. On Dec. 11, doctors performed a minor neurological operation to relieve the pressure that had built up inside his skull. They said Fiedler recovered remarkably fast.

* * *

Harold Courlander says he feels little sorry for **Alex Haley**, who has admitted that he used some material from Courlander's novel "The African" in his Pulitzer Prize-winning "Roots." "I wasn't interested in destroying the guy," said the 78-year-old Courlander, who reportedly received a $500,000 out-of-court settlement from Haley. "I brought the suit because I wanted to protect my literary creation." A recent six-week trial ended when Courlander accepted the financial settlement and Haley issued a statement saying he regretted "that various materials" from Courlander's book "found their way" into "Roots." Courlander's novel was not a best seller until he filed his suit and bookstores began displaying the two books side by side. Courlander says his has sold about 250,000 copies. More than 1.5 million copies of "Roots" have been sold since 1976.

* * *

Utah Chief Justice **Albert Ellett**, who voted to let **Gary Gilmore** be shot before a firing squad in 1977, is about to retire at the age of 80 and is full of opinions about civil rights and an array of other matters. One of his most fervently held views is that judges who free pornographers on constitutional grounds are "mind-warped queers." Ellett, a former teacher who began his legal career with a $6 correspondence course, has equal disdain for recent decisions in federal courts and those who hold execution to be cruel and unusual punishment. "Any fool ought to know it's not unusual," snorts he. "It's been common since before Christ."

— SAMUEL JUSTIN

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